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Established 1887

Arabs Plan to Turn Sudan  
Into Region's 'Breadbasket'

By David B. Ottaway

HARTOUM, Sudan, Feb. 2 (UPI)—A highly ambitious plan to turn Sudan into the "breadbasket" of the Arab world is the strategy of combining oil money with Western technology to help some of the world's poorest nations.

The plan, which is being developed by a group of Arab states, is to become the basis for a new model of development, providing an alternative to the socialist model that now prevails in many of the countries.

Moreover, the combination of servative Arab wealth and Western know-how could prove a formidable political force capable of swinging a number of Arab states back toward the West.

Already, Sudan has been moved away from its former Marxist path and close ties with the Soviet Union, and Marxist nationalism is being ousted by Arab nationalism.

At this point it is still too early to judge the effectiveness of this strategy, but the initial

prospects appear good, based on what is happening in Sudan, the largest country in Africa. Sudan holds an enormous unrealized potential for food production.

**Growth Rate**

This country is posting a 4-percent to 5-percent growth rate while most other African countries are barely holding even or are slipping backward. The Arab goal is to boost this rate to 7.5 percent a year, making it an economic pace-setter on the continent.

Led by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Arab countries have drawn up a \$5-billion investment program for Sudan, and a growing number of Western companies are proffering goods, skills and technology, often in partnership with Arab interests.

Far more than Egypt, seemingly a bottomless pit for Arab petrodollars with a dim outlook for any returns, Sudan seems to have all the ingredients for becoming a long-term paying Arab investment.

Unlike Egypt, this country has millions of idle acres of rich land and no problem of overpopulation. Indeed, with only 17 million persons scattered over nearly a million square miles of land,

it is, if anything, too sparsely populated. In addition, Sudan has large quantities of water still available from the two Nile rivers. An excellent climate and a fair number of technicians and administrators.

But there are still many obstacles to a rapid economic take-off, including a small labor force, few good roads (only 200 miles of hardtop until recently),

limited port facilities, an inadequate overall transportation system and an easy-going work ethic that has yet to adapt to the rigors of a would-be booming economy.

Last year there was a shortage of migrant laborers to pick cotton, the country's big foreign exchange earner, and skilled and even unskilled workers are em-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Emergency  
Gas Action  
Is Voted by  
Congress

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Acting swiftly at President Carter's request, Congress today passed and sent to the White House emergency legislation aimed at alleviating the severe shortage of natural gas caused by record-breaking cold weather in the eastern half of the United States.

The measure, which Mr. Carter has promised to sign as soon as it reaches his desk, would authorize the President to:

- Order the interstate pipeline companies to divert gas from areas of surplus to areas suffering shortages. This authority would expire April 1 or when Mr. Carter declares the natural-gas emergency has passed.

- Allow interstate pipeline companies to buy gas at prices above the federal ceiling of \$1.42 per 1,000 cubic feet in order to supply areas suffering shortages. Gas sold within a producing state is priced at up to \$2.10 per 1,000 cubic feet. This authority would expire Aug. 1.

**Passage Delayed**

Final passage of the measure was delayed until today after the House yesterday passed a version of the bill containing an amendment setting a new price ceiling to prevent pipeline companies from bidding the price to unreasonably high levels. The Senate version of the bill and the original proposals by Mr. Carter did not contain this provision.

However, the House amendment was killed at a House-Senate conference on the measure last night. Instead, language making the new higher prices subject to final approval by the President was included in the bill.

The legislation was not seen, either by the President or the Congress, as a long-term solution for the natural-gas problem. It was passed as a stopgap measure to provide enough gas for homes, small businesses, hospitals and other top-priority gas users for the rest of the winter.

**Several Days**

Even with the passage of the bill, it will still be several days before new supplies can reach the hardest-hit areas of the Northeast and Midwest. New supplies would not be put into the pipelines until contracts were negotiated, and even then it would take several days for the shipments to reach their destinations. Gas is moved through the pipelines at only 15 miles an hour.

In another action today, aimed at easing the critical gas shortage in the eastern United States, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal invoked emergency powers to allow foreign-flag vessels to move natural gas from Gulf ports and Alaska to ports on the Eastern Seaboard "in the interest of national defense."

The Treasury secretary granted a temporary waiver of the Jones Act, which prohibits shipment of goods from one U.S. port to another in non-U.S. vessels except for national defense reasons.

The waiver, which will expire May 10, was granted for only one gas company, but sources said Mr. Blumenthal is considering approval of similar ship-



MISSION ACCOMPLISHED—Vice President Mondale making a point to President Carter after his trip.

## Carter's Road Show

Mondale: U.S. Seeks  
A-Plants Talks Soon

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—After a 90-minute meeting with President Carter, Vice President Mondale said today that the United States wants "early intensive consultations" on the transfer of nuclear technology.

Mr. Mondale said the Carter administration wants to "prohibit" the spread of systems that can produce weapons-grade nuclear fuel.

He said the German and French governments have agreed to such consultations but have not said whether they will delay their pending deals with Brazil and Pakistan, respectively, until the talks are held.

Mr. Mondale also said that he had made considerable headway in persuading West Germany and Japan to expand their economies.

Describing the two prosperous allies and the United States as "the three great engines" of the world economy, Mr. Mondale said "they should assume the burden as much as possible" of helping faltering economies of Western countries.

At a news conference following his meeting with the President, he said:

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Vance Will Go to Moscow  
March 28 for SALT Parley

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The State Department announced today that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will go to Moscow March 28 to discuss a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty as well as "other questions of mutual interest."

The announcement did not say how long the trip will last, or if he will make other stops. U.S. officials said they assume he will stop in Western Europe to report on his talks in Moscow.

Plans for Mr. Vance's Moscow visit were reported earlier. Mr. Vance and President Carter met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin at the White House yesterday.

The SALT-2 talks have been stalled for the last year over whether to include the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet bomber code-named Backfire in the strategic count on both sides.

Young Asks U.K.-U.S. Bid  
On Rhodesian Conference

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Andrew Young, the new U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, called today for a joint British-U.S. effort to resume the deadlocked Rhodesia talks.

"Our countries ought to be able to put something together to move things forward," Mr. Young told reporters after what he called "a very good briefing" on Rhodesia by British Foreign Office officials.

He met with Ivor Richard, Britain's chief negotiator in the stalled Geneva talks on the transfer of power to Rhodesia's black majority, and with Ted Rowlands, the Foreign Office minister of state in charge of African affairs.

Mr. Richard joined the meeting immediately on returning from Africa and was to meet privately with Mr. Young later. Mr. Young arrived from Washington this morning on a 14-hour London stopover before continuing his trip to southern Africa.

He called the Foreign Office session "extremely useful and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Yugoslavs  
Urge End  
To Curb on  
Passports

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Sixty Yugoslav proponents of civil rights disclosed today that they had petitioned their government to end the practice of arbitrarily denying passports to some Yugoslav citizens.

The signers, who include prominent university figures, philosophers and writers, told newsmen through a spokesman today that they were making their petition public because it had received no response from the government after two months.

The document, limited to the subject of passports, was based on legal arguments drawn from the Yugoslav Constitution, providing for the right of appeal and guaranteeing Yugoslav citizens the right to travel abroad under all but the most exceptional circumstances.

**On Behalf of Others**

A representative said that none of the 60 signatories is currently being denied a passport and that their petition is on behalf of others.

The best known dissident in Yugoslavia currently denied a passport, presumably for political reasons, is Milovan Djilas, who at one time was one of the most powerful figures in the Belgrade political structure.

After falling out with President Tito, Mr. Djilas was imprisoned for a decade and, in recent years, has been forbidden to leave Yugoslavia. He was not among the signers of the petition.

A representative of the petitioners, who requested that he not be identified by name, said that he had no idea how many Yugoslavs have been denied passports for political reasons.

"There are probably not very many of them," he said. "I would not speculate on numbers. I know of some Croatian nationalists without passports, among others."

The petition was addressed to Yugoslavia's Federal Constitutional Court and requested that the law giving police the power to withhold passports without explanation be considered unconstitutional, within the meaning of the new constitution promulgated in 1974.

The signers included seven of the eight professors forced out of their teaching jobs at Belgrade University's faculty of philosophy two years ago because of their political views.

They are Svetozar Stojanovic, Ljubomir Tadic, Miladin Zivotic, Miloslav Markovic, Zoranka Pasich-Golubovic, Dragoljub Memicovic and Nebojsa Popovic.

These and a number of other signers describe themselves as "Marxist humanists," who believe that Socialism should guarantee human rights while promoting political and economic democracy.

**Limited Criticism**

A magazine published by the group, Praxis, was for years the only periodical published in this country permitted to criticize, to a limited extent, the government of President Tito.

Praxis, to which various foreign leftists frequently contributed (among them was Herbert Marcuse, a leading figure in the U.S. "new left"), was forced by the Belgrade government to close down in 1975.

Since then, hundreds of Yugoslavs of various political inclinations have been sentenced to prison terms on political charges and residence in this country has been muted.

Critics of the government believe that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, scheduled to be held here starting June 15, provides an occasion to renew pleas for civil rights in Yugoslavia.

**Festivals Borders**

The Belgrade conference is intended as a follow-up to the summit conference held in Helsinki in 1975. At the latter, European national borders determined by World War II were formally guaranteed and an agreement was signed by which all nations advise each other of military maneuvers they intend to hold.

The third part of the Helsinki accord, known as the "third basket," provides for free circulation of people and information throughout Europe.

Dissidents here, as in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Hungary and other East European nations, believe that the Belgrade conference can serve as a vehicle to throw light on repressive internal conditions contravening the "spirit of Helsinki."

**Campaign to End**

PRAGUE, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper, Rude Pravo, today in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

5 in Congress Party Follow  
Top Indian Cabinet Minister  
Breaks With Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (NYT)—

Jagjivan Ram, the senior member of the Cabinet, dramatically broke with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today with a stinging denunciation of her emergency rule of the country. His defection was a major political development, posing a serious threat to Mrs. Gandhi in the current parliamentary election campaign.

Mr. Ram, the agriculture minister, resigned from the Cabinet and said that he would run for Parliament independently.

Five other prominent members of the Congress party joined him. They said they were seeking a new party to be called "Congress for Democracy," and they appealed to other party members to join their movement in the name of "human values."

"The tendencies toward despotic rule in the Congress organization, as also in the administration of the country, are increasing alarmingly," they said in a statement at a news conference.

"The basic tenets of democracy and socialism to which the Congress has been committed since the '30s are being violated with impunity."

Mr. Ram, 58, has been a minister almost without interruption since Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Gandhi's father, put together independent India's first cabinet in 1947.

He is also the best known of India's untouchables, with a wide following among this minority.

In the opinion of many politicians, Mr. Ram is, with Mrs. Gandhi, one of India's few truly national figures, with broad-based support. His angry defection, therefore, changes the nature of the current campaign.

Mr. Ram and his five colleagues stopped short of joining the Janata party, which has emerged as the principal opposi-

tion group. But the possibility that the Janata and the new Congress for Democracy might come to some agreement was raised when Ram Dhan, the Janata secretary, appeared at the press conference in Mr. Ram's front yard to hail the development, saying it would "usher in a new era in Indian politics."

But Mr. Mehta conceded: "More enactment of law will not have the desired effect. The law has to be put into actual practice by the people themselves."

"I appeal to every citizen to assist the government in the enforcement of this act, so that untouchability is banished from our midst forever."

"Children of God"

Following the lead of Mohandas Gandhi, the independence leader, many Indians now call the untouchables "harijans," which means "children of God." But whatever the name, they are still required to fill the most unpleasant occupations.

Here in Mau, many of the men skin animals that have died of natural causes and sell the leather. Others go every day to the nearby village occupied by higher-caste Hindus to clean out

the toilets, which have no running water.

"There simply isn't any way that a scavenger can decide that he wants to stop being a scavenger and become something else," said a villager here who was barefoot and wearing only a dirty dhoti, the simple cotton loincloth. "It's the destiny of man to do what his father did."

But the new law specifically challenges that kind of thinking, stating that, "Whoever compels any person, on the ground of untouchability, to do any scavenging or sweeping or to remove any carcass or to fly animals or to do any other job of a similar nature shall be guilty of violating the law."

In a further attempt to break down the occupational stratification, the government encourages higher education for untouchables

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Jagjivan Ram

## India's Untouchables: Law vs. Tradition

By William Borders

MAU, India, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Shiv Lal, a 55-year-old untouchable farmer who lives in a one-room mud house here, has no money, no prospects and very little land, but he remembers when things were worse.

"Our people have some rights now and we can assert them," he said as he sat in the warm winter sunshine on the dusty track that is the only street in this village 250 miles southeast of New Delhi. "They've begun letting our children go to school and the upper-caste Hindus don't beat us up the way they did when I was a boy."

Mr. Lal and his neighbors, all of them untouchables, still cannot drink water from any well except their own, or at least, they explained, it would not occur to them to try. And although they could probably pay a visit unnoticed to the high-caste Hindu temple in the larger village of Mohanlangu, half a mile away, no one here could remember when any of them had done so.

For Mr. Lal and India's 85 million other untouchables, change is coming, but it is as slow and clumsy as the lumbering bullocks that plow their hard, dry patches of wheat and mustard seed.

**Against Constitution**

"Untouchability has been the bane of our civilization for several centuries," said Om Mehta, minister of state for home affairs. "Although our constitution contains provisions against untouchability, we continue to live with it."

Mr. Mehta was speaking in New Delhi two months ago on the promulgation of a federal civil rights law aimed, like others before it, at eradicating one of the world's most ancient and firmly entrenched patterns of discrimination. Hindus have traditionally regarded untouchables as almost a breed apart, destined by birth to be inferior in status and occupation and defiling anyone who comes into contact with them.

The new law, the toughest yet, provides jail sentences for discriminating against untouchables and even outlaws direct or indirect preaching of the practice.

## U.S. Winter of Discontent Points Out Need for Climatology

By James P. Sterba

HOUSTON, Feb. 2 (NYT)—In August, 1974, researchers at the CIA completed a classified 36-page working paper entitled, "A Study of Climatology Research as It Pertains to Intelligence Problems."

In it they reported that "leaders in climatology and economics are in agreement that a climatic change is taking place and that it has already caused major economic problems through- out the world."

The study was declassified last May, after a relatively mild winter and at a time when most Americans believed, despite warnings, that the energy crisis was easing, if not over. It generated little attention.

Now, in the middle of major economic problems caused by a severe winter in the United States, studies on climate are receiving closer, if belated, scrutiny.

The CIA study, prepared by the Office of Research and Development, raised sobering issues well beyond the economic effects of a cold winter. It said that many nations, including the United States, were locked into isolated and shortsighted per-

spectives that were out of step with new global realities of population growth, food and energy resources, and the economic and political disruptions caused by major, and even minor, weather disturbances.

**Lack of Preparation**

The study said that the United States had failed to prepare for assessing these implications, especially as they related to questions on climate.

"Though the issues are important," the study said, "the United States has a limited capability in climatic forecasting. The government expends over \$150 million annually on short-range weather forecasting, but only a minimum of direct dollars on climatic forecasting. Only a few academic centers in the United States are engaged in training personnel in this field, which suggests we have a limited chance of solving the intelligence community's problem unless decisive action is taken."

The report said that intelligence analysis, as late as 1973,

had "no methodologies to alert policy-makers to adverse climatic change" and "no tools to assess the economic and political impact of such a change." Since then, world food and energy problems have intensified.

"With global climate-induced agricultural failures in the early 1970s, the stability of many governments has been seriously threatened," the study said. "Many governments have gone to great lengths to hide their predicaments from other countries as well as their own people."

**Warnings Issued**

Since the early 1970s, some U.S. authorities on energy, food and climate have steadily warned of worsening national and international predicaments in these interrelated areas, but their warnings have been disputed by others.

Students of climate, for example, contend that Americans are generally unaware of the overall effects of droughts, freezes, floods and other unusual climate patterns around the world because these problems have been

perceived and reported as isolated occurrences and because they have not directly affected Americans in the way the energy crisis has affected them.

Students of weather, on the other hand, view these occurrences as short-term aberrations and say it is too early to determine if they are part of a long-range global pattern. Meteorologists, or short-term weather forecasters, dispute the scientific credentials of climatologists, saying they are working in a new area without much base data and with no "proof" to back up their assertions.

While this dispute continues, some officials believe there is a growing consensus on one point: After several decades of relatively mild, predictable weather—during which modern agriculture developed, detailed weather records were kept and the earth's population nearly tripled—weather appears to be entering an erratic period.

Various authorities cannot agree upon why. But they do agree that the implications are enormous.

Some climatologists contend that the emerging pattern is similar to one experienced in the mid-1800s, but with a major difference: The world's population in 1850 was only 1.1 billion. Now it is more than 4 billion.

"The new climatic era brings a promise of famine and starvation to many areas of the world," the CIA study said. "The resultant unrest caused by the mass movement of peoples across borders as well as the attendant intelligence questions cannot be met with existing analytical tools."

Since then, the economic, social and political disruptions caused worldwide by energy shortages have been well documented. The drain on world oil and natural-gas reserves, and the attendant price rises, have caused economic hardship around the globe. Unusual weather patterns have exacerbated those hardships.

Students of climate say the crisis this winter in the United States is but another example. Their main hope—one shared by energy experts—is that the current crisis is severe enough to encourage the planning required to deal with these long-range issues.

Rightists Mar  
Rites for Slain  
Spain Police

MADRID, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Rightists giving the Fascist salute today chanted insults against members of the government attending a memorial mass for three policemen slain by Basque terrorists last week. The anti-Fascist Resistance Group, a left-wing group, has claimed it killed the policemen.

Today the rightists shouted "Death to the terrorists" and "get out," demanded "power to the army," and "Franco, Franco," and sang the Falangist battle hymn "March to the Sun." They also sang "King Juan Carlos, who did not attend the mass."

The demonstration was another attempt by extremist groups to stir unrest over the political climate that claimed 10 lives in Madrid last week. The mass of thousands has remained calm in the crisis.

As helicopters hovered overhead, hundreds of police ringed the area of the church. The demonstrators ran, approaching the officials and repeating the insults that greeted earlier occasions.

Cortes (Parliament) Speaker Manuel Fernandez-Miranda, who had been assaulted by rightist extremists at another memorial mass, was assigned a bulletproof limousine to travel to and from the ceremony.

Police sharpshooters were posted at windows near the church, firing warning shots by terrorists as they would carry out new attacks.

The police were under orders to keep the several hundred demonstrators two blocks from the church. The vice-premier, defense Gen. Manuel Medina, who had been assaulted by rightist extremists at another memorial mass, was assigned a bulletproof limousine to travel to and from the ceremony.

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Drug Deaths Up

Problem of Heroin Addiction Is Rising in Western Europe

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Feb. 2 (NYT)—Some months ago, Roberto, a 23-year-old mathematics student at the University of Rome, started to experiment with sniffing heroin. A few weeks ago, he injected it, became addicted and embarked on a 20-a-day habit.

"I've dropped out of the university now," said Roberto, laughing, "but I'm not alone. There are thousands of others like me. I now repair some pin-ball machines to earn money. I did not see any object in university any longer, and I came to the conclusion that you can't go to school and use heroin at the same time. I like heroin because of what it does to my senses. And there is plenty of it around."

The story is a familiar one in the United States, but it is relatively new in Europe. For heroin addiction is now spreading in Western Europe at such a rate, Roberto is only one of the thousands of the newly addicted.

"It's not just an American problem," said Roberto, "but it's also a European problem. In the United States, it's going up, not down, and the victims seem to be getting younger every day."

**Trend Confirmed**

Interviews with officials in Rome, Paris, Bonn and London confirmed the trend. In each

Sarkis, Assad Reach Accord On Peace Plan

DAMASCUS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis met for six hours today and agreed on a "united position to restore peace and security in south Lebanon," a joint communiqué said.

Fلسطين and Lebanese leftist forces have clashed with Israeli-backed Christian rightists in south Lebanon, along Israel's northern border, for more than four months.

The joint communiqué said: "The two Presidents discussed the problem of south Lebanon and the possible repercussions if the situation there deteriorates." It did not elaborate.

A spokesman for Mr. Assad told reporters: "The two Presidents also coordinated their positions with the Middle East conflict in light of the visit of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to the area."

Reports of continued fighting in south Lebanon lent increased urgency to the Sarkis-Assad talks about the southern fifth of the country, yet to be entered by the predominantly Syrian Arab peace-keeping force.

Sole Decision-Maker

"President Sarkis is the sole decision-maker on all matters concerning the Arab League peace-keeping force in Lebanon," Mr. Assad told reporters before the two Presidents began their talks.

"If he orders the Arab force, which is under his exclusive command, to move into the farthest reaches of south Lebanon, the force will do so," Mr. Assad said.

Last week, Israel pressed the move by a contingent of Arab troops to positions near the town of Nabatieh, nine miles from the Israeli frontier, and just north of the Litani River, a river regarded as the "red line" below which Israel has said it would not tolerate the presence of the peace-keeping army.

Since November, the United States has acted as an intermediary between Israel and Lebanon and Syria to help defuse the issue.

In Beirut, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires George Lane met three times in the four days preceding Mr. Sarkis' visit to Damascus with Lebanese Foreign and Defense Minister Fuad Buitros, who accompanied Mr. Sarkis to Syria.

India's Untouchables Wait For Law to Defeat Tradition

(Continued from Page 1)

even more actively than for other Indians, with a program of so-called "untouchable" reservations. It has also established "reserved seats" for them in legislatures and in the federal Parliament and often gives them preference in civil service appointments and promotions.

Two Protocols Signed By China and Albania

HONG KONG, Feb. 2 (UPI)—China and Albania have signed in Peking a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments and another on the use of Chinese loans to Albania for 1977, the New China News Agency reported.

The two protocols were signed by visiting Albanian Minister of Foreign Trade Union Nedim Hoxha and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Ching.

Shah Amnesties 317

TEHRAN, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—The Shah has granted amnesties to 317 prisoners convicted for various crimes by military tribunals, the official radio said today.



FOND FAREWELL—Jens Jørgen Jensen, 96, and his Ford A Tudor, 48, as they parted on the Danish isle of Samso after he was ordered to stop driving. The car, which he bought in 1929, was sold. And, without it, he's "rather uncomfortable."

Associated Press

Progress or Protection?

Brazil Torn by Hot Debate on Indians

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Brazil is engaged in an intense debate over what to do with its diminishing and highly vulnerable Indian population.

Government officials in charge of Indian affairs have been feuding among themselves, and Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen as well as leading Brazilian Indian experts and scholars have joined in the fight. The main dispute is whether Brazilian Indians should be forced to adapt to modern civilization or whether the government should defend Indians against the "progress" that is pushing them off their tribal land and threatening to destroy their native culture.

There has been a temporary truce, with everyone involved promising mutual cooperation to do what is best for the Indians. But no one doubts that the feud could start again at any time.

Brazil, with a total population of 110 million, has 180,000 to 200,000 native Indians left. Of these, some 110,000 live in primitive tribal conditions in remote and largely uncharted regions, such as the Amazon jungle and Mato Grosso.

In 1500, the year Portuguese explorers discovered Brazil, the native Indian population probably was as high as 5 million.

The Indian controversy reached its most extreme point a month or so ago, when Interior Minister Mauro Rangel Reis, the man ultimately in charge of Indian affairs, declared that Indians should be pushed into modern Brazilian society as quickly as possible.

He ordered the suspension of grade-school-level instruction in native Indian dialects in reservation schools. He accused missionaries of "aiding with subversive" and called the work with tribes "backward and feudalistic."

The Interior Minister's position, which countered a long-standing Brazilian government policy of gradual assimilation of Indians, provoked equally radical responses.

The Rev. Antonio Iasi Jr., executive secretary of a joint organization of Catholic and Protestant missionaries in Brazil, called Mr. Rangel Reis "a Brazilian Idiot Amin" and added that the government Indian agency, FUNAI, whose name comes from the Portuguese words for "National Indian Foundation," might just as well stand for "National Indian Funeral Parlor."

Apocryphal Metreles, one of Brazil's most respected Indian scouts, whom FUNAI has sent out to make contact with the most remote and primitive of

tribes, said: "If anyone is guilty of subversion, it's the government, because of the social unrest that has resulted from government land-development policies."

A surprising participant in the debate was Vicente Cardinal Scherer, the archbishop of Porto Alegre, generally known for his conservative, pro-government stance. After Mr. Rangel Reis's statements, Cardinal Scherer declared:

"The long and tortuous history of Indians in our country has been one of pain, tears and revolting injustice. God save us from the blind and destructive power that exists at the decision-making levels of this nation."

Following what apparently was sharp internal debate within the government itself, the Interior Minister suddenly toned down his position.

According to insiders, he lost an internal power struggle with FUNAI boss Ismar de Araujo Oliveira, technically the minister's subordinate, but with the added clout of a former army general.

Some of the formerly enraged clergymen responded to Mr. Rangel Reis's call for dialogue by admitting that missionaries must update their methods of working with native Indians, principally by taking specialized courses in anthropology. But the apparent truce does not guarantee smooth sailing for those who work with Indians in Brazil.

A disheartening and pessimistic appraisal of the Indian situation in Brazil came from Orlando Villas-Bôas, who, after working in the backlands with Indians for more than 30 years, is probably the world's most respected authority on native populations here. He said: "If every Indian in Brazil were to disappear tomorrow, nothing would change. Many people probably would be surprised to hear that there were any Indians in the first place. Others, who see Indians as a barrier to progress, would be happy. Only the humanists of the world would ask why."

"But, eventually, no one would care, especially if the Indians were replaced by cattle—lots of cattle."

Investment of Oil Money

Arabs Planning to Turn Sudan Into 'Breadbasket' for Region

(Continued from Page 1)

grating by the thousands to the nearby Arab oil states. Gasoline shortages are chronic, even in the capital, and the projects under way are meeting long delays and huge cost overruns.

Some of these problems are on their way to a solution. For instance, a 500-mile pipeline carrying 4.2 million barrels of oil from Port Sudan to Khartoum is about to begin operating. The various pieces of the 750-mile road from the coast to the capital are nearing completion and new locomotives and rolling stock are increasing the railroads' capacity considerably.

For other problems such as manpower, no immediate solution is in sight. "There's a real movement of skills out of Khartoum to Jeddah," a Western economist said. "It's getting difficult even to find domestics because the salaries in Saudi Arabia are five to six times higher than here."

Undaunted by such bottlenecks, the oil powers of the Arabian peninsula are becoming daily more committed to uplifting Sudan as part of their own long-term economic survival strategy, particularly in food production.

Saudi and Kuwaiti money in particular is pouring into Sudan by the tens of millions of dollars as projects are identified, studied and put into execution, usually by a consortium of Arab and Western companies. No one seems to know precisely how much Arab and Western capital is now tied up or committed here, but one estimate put the total sum at well over \$1 billion, with more coming all the time.

In addition, Saudi Arabia is thought to have provided something like \$300 million in the last few years in various disguised forms to cover Sudan's chronic balance-of-payments deficit.

Western economists do not expect Sudan to default on its short-term debt of somewhere around \$500 million, because, as one of them put it, "the Saudis will bail them out."

The Arab commitment to Sudan's economic development is embodied in the about-to-be-established Arab Authority for Development and Agricultural Investment, which has been set up to implement the initial \$5.7 billion, 10-year Arab investment program here.

Alternative Source

This is part of a 25-year plan to make Sudan the primary source of food for the whole Arab world, and to create an alternative source of investment to the industrial West for excess Arab petrodollars.

Reading between the lines of the 55-page Arab proposal, one clearly detects the unspoken objective of freeing the Arab world from any kind of blackmail by oil-consuming nations, such as the United States, that might attempt to use their food exports as a bargaining chip against the oil producers.

By 1985, Sudan is projected to be providing 43 per cent of the Arab world's total vegetable oil consumption, 58 per cent of its basic food and 20 per cent of its sugar needs, according to the plan drawn up by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

To achieve this initial goal, the amount of land under irrigation in Sudan will have to be increased from about 3 million to 4.4 million acres and the rain-fed crop area from 12 million to 17 million acres. Production of livestock will have to increase 25 per cent from its present level, the plan states.

Kenya, Tanzania Clash on Airline

NAIROBI, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Kenya has suspended sporting contacts with Tanzania and demanded that country halt its "provocative" and "indecent" attacks as relations between the two East African neighbors deteriorated.

The trouble centered on the future of East African Airways, jointly owned by the two countries and Uganda, which has been virtually grounded since last week because of soaring debts totaling millions of dollars.

Tanzania accused Kenya of deliberately trying to break up the airline but Nairobi responded that the crisis had been sparked by Dar es Salaam's refusal to remit funds to airline headquarters.

Bilandic Nominated

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Cook County Democratic party leaders have overwhelmingly chosen Michael Bilandic, 55, as their candidate to complete the mayoral term of the late Richard Daley.

Mr. Bilandic, a Daley protégé, six weeks ago was selected by the City Council to serve as interim mayor. An election will be held in June.

News Analysis

Power of Britain's Unions Resisted

By Peter I. Kilborn

LONDON, Feb. 2 (NYT)—The cartoon on the front page of the Guardian showed a bored and weary bull standing on his hind legs and holding a cloth, presumably red, to the much smaller figure of a raging man. The man is running at the bull with his fingers raised over his ears like horns. The man is a businessman.

The bull was a play on the furor these days over the Bullock Report, a government-sponsored study whose recommendations would make the British trade union member the most powerful in the West, giving him absolute equality with stockholders in the board rooms of industry.

Intentionally or not, the bull also seemed to represent the power of Britain's leading trade unions. That power often exceeds not merely that of the unions' traditional antagonists in industry, it can exceed that of Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government, or the interests of individual Britons whose interests diverge from those of the organized work force.

**Watch His Step**

In other times, Labor Cabinets have been able to function more or less independently of the unions. That is difficult for Mr. Callaghan because his party holds only 318 of the 635 seats in the House of Commons. To avoid defections, he has to watch his step with Mr. Jones.

Lately, Mr. Jones has been easier to live with than the traditional trade union militant. He, like Mr. Callaghan, has become concerned over the economy. Mr. Jones has sold the rest of the work force on the need for restraint, both in strike activity and wage demands.

At the same time, though, he has enacted a price. He has won severe tax increases against the rich, nationalization of major industries, a closed-shop law and, most recently, the promise to put workers—provided they are members of the TUC—on industrial boards of directors.

**Special Relationship**

But the special relationship of the government and the unions has finally begun to rub against prerogatives that nominally Britons and non-TUC Britons, as well as businessmen and the unions, other usual foes, do not want to give up.

Last month, one such Briton decided that he and others ought to be able to send a letter to South Africa even if Mr. Jones did not concur. Others have said they might like a say in their factories as they are run, even if they do not belong to one of Mr. Jones's unions.

It seems possible now that the unions have seen how far they can push. They are up against the courts, now, and a part of the population that thinks industrial democracy does not last quite the same ring as constitutional democracy.

UN Talks Fail to Frame Law To Protect Refugee Asylum

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (NYT)—A conference called by the United Nations to conclude a treaty that would protect asylum-seeking refugees from being turned back admitted failure today.

The 92-nation conference agreed to end its four-week session on schedule Friday with no accomplishments to report to the General Assembly. The delegates will continue until they can debate the projected "convention on territorial asylum," but will not attempt to take any final action.

The session was convened to give international legal status to the principle of asylum. The aim was to avoid such incidents as the recent forcible return by Thailand of 28 Cambodian refugees.

The conference "went badly," a UN official said. "Many governments were not really interested and four weeks was not enough time to deal with such a highly political issue."

Jews Cite Stiffer Soviet Exit Curbs

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Feb. 2—Seventy-eight Jews from nine cities accused Soviet authorities yesterday of imposing significantly harsher standards for emigration and of mounting a bitter new anti-Zionist propaganda campaign that is fostering a "pogrom atmosphere" here.

Their suspicion is that the increased harassment and pressure will be lifted before the Belgrade conference this summer, at which the 35 nations that signed the 1975 Helsinki accord will discuss implementation of its provisions, including those on human rights.

The Soviet Union could then claim to have improved conditions in the country.

But the Jews fear that the propaganda effort that started Jan. 23—an hour-long TV film, an Ivestiya article, a long story in the weekly Ogonyok—is dangerously stirring up anti-Semitism.

Young children who never felt anti-Semitism are being called Kike for the first time, according to Yuli Kosharovsky. "Zionism" is being used as "cosmopolitanism" was used during a Stalin purge period in the early 1950s, Vladimir Slepak said.

Old Woman's Tale

"An old woman in the courtyard complained that Yids are now killing innocent people in subways," said Valeri Fetsman at the press conference. On Jan. 8, five persons reportedly were killed in a subway bomb blast about which authorities have questioned Jews and non-Jewish dissidents.

"There is always anti-Semitism among people in this country and as a Jew you learn to sense it," said Anatoli Shcharansk. "But now it is a very much higher level than normal. Every one in buses and subways is discussing these films and articles. It smells of pogrom."

The stricter rules for emigration are justified by the Soviet authorities on the grounds of family preservation, as mentioned in the Helsinki accord in dealing with family reunification.

Virtually all of the dozens of persons known to have been refused exit visas since Jan. 1, according to the statement by Jews, were told they either have no close relative in Israel or they would leave close relatives here and thereby break up a family.

A close relative is father, mother, son, daughter, husband or wife.

TUC Proposals

The tilt meant that the Bullock proposals were essentially TUC proposals and that, if enacted into law, they would strengthen the TUC.

The reactions to the proposals within the business community were the fiercest the government has experienced in years—fewer enough to suggest that industry might finally withdraw its support of the government's arduous efforts to rebuild the economy.

As a result, Mr. Callaghan and several members of his Cabinet are now talking compromise. They have promised to propose legislation this year, but it is unlikely to include the more contentious of the Bullock proposals.

Still, Mr. Callaghan has to tread cautiously. The unions are not just a powerful interest group. They are the party. The unions created the party, to begin with, and even today, they sponsor 128 of the 318 Labor members of Parliament. Further, the party requires that its candidates for Parliament be union members.

Thus, even Mr. Callaghan and his Cabinet members, all drawn from the ranks of Labor MPs, belong to unions. The Prime

WJC Chief in Rabat

RABAT, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—King Hassan of Morocco today received Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, officials said. No details were released.

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## Pressure on Federal Agencies Alleged

## Nixon Ex-Law Firm Center of Trial

By Everett R. Holles

AN DIEGO, Feb. 2 (UPI)—A bankruptcy trial opening here today will center on allegations that the Nixon administration's former law firm, the Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander (MRGA), was involved in a scheme to defraud the government of \$12.2 billion.

The trial, which is being held in federal court here, is the first of a series of proceedings that will center on the alleged fraud. The trial is being held in federal court here, is the first of a series of proceedings that will center on the alleged fraud.

The trial is being held in federal court here, is the first of a series of proceedings that will center on the alleged fraud.

## E. Germany Bars More Berliners

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP)—East Germany turned back 200 West Berliners with valid travel passes, last month, a West Berlin spokesman disclosed yesterday.

He said the rejections were protested at a meeting in East Berlin called by Western officials.

The rate of rejection was increasing, the spokesman added. In most cases, those refused entry were former residents of East Germany who have relatives there.

## Mondale Says U.S. Seeks Early Talks on A-Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

ident, Mr. Mondale said he had asked the German and French governments, during his visit to Europe last week, "that we... be heard on the subject of the Carter administration about the risks involved in the transfer of sensitive nuclear technology from which weapons-grade material could be developed."

Agreement Only to Hold Talks

"All we discussed," he said, "was the importance of having early, intensive consultations on the matter. There has been no agreement beyond that point."

Mr. Mondale's comment amplified remarks he made in Bonn last week, when he and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discussed the pending \$5-billion German deal to supply Brazil with nuclear power plants and the technology for enriching and reprocessing nuclear fuel.

The Vice-President said "arrangements are already being made" to carry on the talks.

Mr. Schmidt said at the time that Germany would honor its contract with the Brazilians and also fulfill its obligations as a sign of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

"If tighter treaty restrictions are negotiated in the future," he said, "they might affect future deals—but not necessarily this one."

The Carter administration has made restriction of nuclear weapons and technology a matter of major emphasis, and Mr. Mondale said such deals as the German-Brazilian or French-Pakistani sales could "greatly complicate" the problem of control.

"It is our hope that alternatives could be found to deal with the nuclear power needs of these nations, which we accept, which do not include the risk of facilities which can produce weapons-grade materials," Mr. Mondale said.

## Supplies of Low-Grade Nuclear Fuel

Mr. Mondale said the United States was prepared to seek "ways in which secure supplies of low-grade nuclear fuel" could be made available to Brazil and Pakistan, and also to assure that there is no "commercial advantage" to the United States as a result of any change in the pending deals.

Both German and French officials have suggested that the United States was trying to assure itself a role in the nuclear power industries of Brazil and Pakistan, and Brazilian political leaders have accused the United States of intervening in the deal for commercial reasons.

But Mr. Mondale said that all "we were asking for was that the new administration be given time to consult very closely with them and with other nations" on the potential dangers in the spread of this nuclear technology.

## Brazilians Reject Vance on A-Plant

BRASILIA, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Brazil has rejected an informal suggestion by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that it delay its nuclear agreement with West Germany.

A short statement released by a Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday said: "The Brazilian government does not see the possibility of interrupting or suspending the execution of the accord."

On Monday, Mr. Vance said in Washington, "I would hope very much that Brazil and Germany would wait until we have a chance to further discuss the question of alternatives."



British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland (left) with U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young.

## Young Calls for Joint U.S.-U.K. Bid To Resume Rhodesia Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

information," and said that there was still hope for a negotiated Rhodesia settlement although Mr. Richard's latest effort to thaw the negotiations had been rejected by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

"When you've had a dozen years of struggle it's rather naive to expect a few hours of discussion to persuade a people to change their lives altogether," Mr. Young said.

The U.S. diplomat said on a telephone call from London airport that Mr. Richard "has done a marvelous job in keeping the talks going. It is up to the front-line residents [of states engaged against Rhodesia] to let the situation settle and return to Geneva."

"I would say that President Carter sees there can be no future for southern Africa unless there is a reasonably negotiated, peaceful and meaningful agreement," he added.

Mr. Young said, "I don't think the Geneva conference is dead. I think it's always a very difficult job resolving situations like this."

by the Mudge, Rose firm, which represented Westgate from November, 1972, until May, 1974.

The allegations against the New York firm, including malpractice, conflict of interest and "concealment of civil and criminal violations" by Smith and others, are contained in pretrial submissions to a federal bankruptcy judge, Ross Pyle, by Westgate's bankruptcy trustees, who are striving to salvage the few assets remaining from the publicly held conglomerate and its 63 subsidiaries.

The allegations grew out of a claim for \$338,445 in legal fees by the Mudge, Rose firm, which represented Westgate from November, 1972, until May, 1974.

The government and its banking agencies conspired with Mr. Smith and his lawyers to conceal from the public the fact that U.S. National Bank, as well as Westgate and certain of its subsidiaries, were involved in at least five months before the bank's collapse, the trustees charge.

Nixon Not Mentioned

The allegations of the trustees, Curvin Trone and Herbert Kuznetsov, contain no mention of Mr. Nixon, who was a member of the New York firm for several years before his successful 1968 campaign for the presidency.

There are several references, however, to an interest in the matter by John Mitchell, a partner in the firm before and after he served as Mr. Nixon's attorney general.

A federal grand jury here indicted Smith and Philip Toft, Westgate president, on charges of conspiracy and bank and corporate fraud on July 2, 1974. The financier escaped going to trial, however, when he was allowed to plead no contest to four of 35 counts alleging \$7.5 million in personal frauds and \$170 million in illegal bank loans.

Smith was fined \$30,000 and received a suspended two-year prison term. Toft was fined \$25,000 and given a one-year suspended sentence.

The State of California indicted Smith on Dec. 15, 1975, on 55 counts of state tax evasion, grand theft, forgery and misuse of bank funds. The state's case remains unresolved.

## Stennis Urges Ethics Code For Senate Be Not Too Tough

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., warned his Senate colleagues yesterday that an overly tough ethics code could make a good senator hard to find.

Sen. Stennis, appearing before a Senate Committee drafting an ethics code, said that an overly tough code could "clothe" a senator "in so many restrictions that he becomes just like a civil servant."

He quickly added that his comment was not meant to denigrate the nation's 28 million federal civil servants. Indeed, he said, civil service employment is a noble calling.

But, Sen. Stennis said, the Senate attracts men with "above average" experience and competence, he said.

Fleeting too many restrictions on them "will scare them away," the senator testified.

Outside Employment

Sen. Stennis said that he believes his colleagues should be required, on a limited basis, to disclose their income. He also said that he would be in favor of restricting outside employment that clearly conflicts with senatorial duties.

But he asked the committee not to go overboard in its zeal to correct present or future unethical conduct.

"My last point," he said in a prepared statement, "is to caution you not to believe that you can come up with a code that will be the panacea of all ethical evils."

"No matter how perceptive and far-sighted you are, unforeseen situations will arise in the future. If that happens, the Senate will not be helpless, for perhaps our highest calling is our collective conscience."

Sen. Stennis was one of five witnesses to appear before the panel, which has until March 1 to produce a proposed code of ethics for Senate consideration. The panel is chaired by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis.

The other witnesses yesterday were Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., Sen. William Hathaway, D-Maine, James Kirby Jr., a New York University law professor,

## Nebraska High Court Backs Death Penalty

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Nebraska Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that the state's death penalty law is constitutional.

The seven-member court upheld death sentences given to three men, but reduced to life imprisonment the death sentence of a convicted murderer who was 16 at the time of his crime. The rulings may be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and rehearings can be sought before the state court.



Buffalo wind drifts the snow and bends a pedestrian fighting his way on sidewalk.

## The Buffalo Blizzard: A Ride to the Front

By Peter Arnett

BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—The closer you get to the front line in war, the harder it is to believe that up ahead is as bad as it sounds. But it usually is.

And so it was driving into Buffalo yesterday, the fifth day of the biggest blizzard in the city's history.

The battlefield analogy is appropriate because the huge dimensions of the storm crippled Buffalo and the surrounding area in New York State's northwest corner, leading to a state of emergency and broadcast warnings that travelers—except those on essential missions—would be arrested and jailed.

Just getting into the storm-bound city, then, required careful strategy, luck, and warm clothing. I chose the Canadian route, renting a car at Toronto Airport and driving 100 miles Monday evening to St. Catharines, where police had forbidden all travel to Niagara Falls and the border 15 miles away.

Back Roads

At dawn yesterday, as wisps of snow swirled against the windshield, I negotiated back roads mapped earlier for me by local

newspaper photographers who knew the region. By 8 a.m., I was looking at the famous falls, now frozen and as cold-looking as Arctic glaciers.

The car radio was broadcasting that the U.S. border was closed, but U.S. immigration officials let me cross the Rainbow Bridge into Niagara Falls City with the warning that no traffic was permitted on the streets.

I drove on anyway, through gathering clouds of snow scooped from the heaped sidewalks by fierce winds. Two Buffalo couples, stranded for several days on the Canadian side, eagerly accepted a lift.

"I don't know what all the fuss is about. The press is making a big thing of this, but the roads were clear when we left Friday," paper-company executive Dan Blinn said with impatience. Then he sucked in his breath. Out of the mists ahead appeared a 10-foot-high snowdrift with the roof of a camper sticking out one side.

Desert-Like Vista

"My God," muttered Mr. Blinn, his exclamations increasing as the rolling snow banks gave a desert-like vista to the Buffalo suburbs.

We were on Niagara Falls Boulevard, the only route in or out of the city because, as it turned out, all the southern and eastern highways were closed. Yet only a half-dozen cars were on this 30-mile stretch in addition to police vehicles, so seriously had the local population heeded the emergency rules.

"Where is everyone?" a passenger asked. Another likened the desolate suburban scene with its empty roads and sidewalks to the aftermath of an atomic attack.

"You always imagine that there will be people," Mr. Blinn said. "But in a crisis they hide in their homes, like dogs."

Shimmering Church

Main Street was a stretch of flattened snow between two mountains of snow. Snowdrifts banked up over the display windows of most shops; a stone Catholic church was so puffed over with blown snow that it was shimmering.

Then the snow mists closed in again.

Gas company engineer Jeff Reid, grateful for the lift into town, cursed the storm and said his home on Minnesota Street was enveloped. "I kept clearing a path until I had nowhere to put the stuff. We've had snow for a month. We're overflying."

Mr. Reid said he watched a neighbor die Saturday morning with frostbite "because he tried to start his stalled car all night rather than leaving it in the street. When he finally did walk home, he was beat, it was too late to help him."

Stress Whine

Downtown Buffalo, Ambulance crews whine. A solitary pedestrian waits for a bus, standing in the storm. The bus shelter is completely encased in snow. Snow swirls around the skyscrapers. A few vehicles crawl along Main Street.

The car radio continues to urge everyone to stay inside. I walk to a tow-truck crew struggling to dig a car from a snow bank on Main Street. A deputy sheriff supervising the scene shouts into the wind, "This is the worst the city has ever been. We don't have enough equip-

ment. There are at least 3,000 stalled autos in our way. We need help."

I offer my condolences and drive on to the Buffalo Evening News Building, which houses the AP bureau. My rented car sits several inches in the snow of the parking lot, but I don't care. I've arrived.

Peter Arnett covered the war in Vietnam for more than a decade and won a Pulitzer Prize for his work there.

## U.S. Gas Bill Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

ments by at least three other companies.

In allowing the waiver, Mr. Blumenthal set a limit of two voyages between Alaska and Massachusetts and ordered that U.S. crews be used on the foreign ships "insofar as practicable."

Meanwhile, the cold, fuel shortages, layoffs and school closings continued across the East and Midwest, but the critical nature of the shortages was eased somewhat by mostly voluntary conservation efforts, officials reported.

An estimated 1 million persons in 17 states were out of work due to closings of factories and businesses dependent on natural gas for heating or for manufacturing processes. There were indications that many of these would not be able to get enough natural gas to reopen until April.

In addition, about 15 million persons were unable to get to their jobs because of the bad weather conditions.

The hardest hit state was Ohio, with more than 200,000 laid off for weather-related reasons and an estimated 1.2 million more unable to get to work. There were 135,000 weather-related layoffs in Pennsylvania and tens of thousands either laid off or unable to get to work in New York, Michigan, Indiana and 12 other states.

Federal Power Commissioner John Holloman said that "the crunch could be yet to come" in the natural-gas crisis.

Mr. Holloman said yesterday that "we're maintaining conditions in the current crisis by drawing heavily out of storage" and these storage fields are rapidly running low.

He added, "I don't think you'll see any improvement in the industrial usage of gas for the rest of this heating season," which ends April 1.

Meanwhile, in Punnatsutawny, Pa., groundhog Punxsutawney Phil bounded from his burrow at 7:27 a.m. and saw his shadow, "dooming" the United States to six more weeks of winter.

## Quasars Used In Quake Tests

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Japanese scientists are measuring radio waves from star-like quasars billions of light years away in hopes of getting some help in predicting earthquakes.

Using two huge parabolic antennas, one northeast and the other south of Tokyo, the scientists have begun to measure the difference in time it takes radio waves to reach the two points from four distant quasars. They say the time difference will determine the precise distance separating the two antenna locations.

## Unit Funds Probe Of Seoul Bribery

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The House Ethics Committee has moved to begin its long-awaited investigation of South Korean influence-buying in Congress by voting to ask for a \$500,000 investigative budget—double last year's.

The committee voted, 5 to 4, Monday against a motion by Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y., for an \$875,000 budget request. Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.J., who cast the vote to break a 4-4 tie, said he favored the lower figure because he had been "shell-shocked" by the recent furor over the House investigation committee's \$4.5-million budget request.

The committee also voted to hire the law firm of former assistant Watergate special prosecutor Philip Lacovara to head the inquiry.

## His Nuclear Views Draw Fire

## Opposition Emerges in Senate To Warnke at Arms Agency

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The expected nomination of Paul Warnke as chief U.S. arms control executive is already drawing fire from the Senate.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., a member of the Armed Services Committee, critically questioned Mr. Warnke's past remarks about the limited influence of nuclear weapons, while unidentified opponents began circulating a memo in the Senate accusing Mr. Warnke of supporting "unilateral" disarmament.

The campaign against Mr. Warnke appears similar to the one waged against Theodore Sorensen before he withdrew as President Carter's nominee for CIA director.

Sen. Nunn requested during a hearing of the Armed Services Committee yesterday that Mr. Warnke be called before that committee to explain the following statement that Mr. Warnke made in 1972:

"Even substantial nuclear superiority, short of nuclear monopoly, could not be a decisive factor in any political confrontation between the United States and Soviet Union."

Sen. Nunn read that statement to Gen. David Jones, chief of staff of the Air Force, who was testifying on nuclear issues and asked him if he agreed with it.

Cuban Missile Crisis

Gen. Jones replied that the strategic nuclear superiority the United States had over the Soviet Union in 1958 helped bring a favorable outcome to the Cuban missile crisis, adding he would not want "the shoe to be on the other foot."

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., is expected to join Sen. Nunn in requesting that Mr. Warnke appear before the Armed Services Committee if Mr. Carter nominates him to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Normally, only the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would conduct a hearing on a nomination to that State Department job.

In the House, Mr. Warnke's opponents include Rep. Sam Stratton, D-N.Y., a member of the Armed Services Committee, who said Mr. Warnke "might give away the store" in Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The unsigned memo against Mr. Warnke includes the charge that the former assistant secretary of defense "supports unilateral arms reductions to levels far below anything being proposed in current arms limitation talks."

Security Checks

A White House aide said yesterday that Mr. Warnke's nomination has been held up pending security checks being conducted by the FBI but would go forward as planned. However, this time Mr. Carter may be holding off until after he takes a more careful measure of the congressional opposition than he did in the Sorensen nomination.

Mr. Warnke, when queried by a reporter last night, said that he had not heard from the White House and that he had not made any inquiries on his own.

Asked about the quote that Sen. Nunn had read at the hearing, Mr. Warnke said the thrust of his statement was not whether the United States needs its nuclear weapons.

That is one of the conclusions in a "briefing paper" prepared by a Los Angeles Police Department task force and reported by the Los Angeles Times.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's resources are grossly inadequate to stop illegal immigration, the task force said. The threat of penalty is not a sufficient deterrent because the chances of an illegal alien being caught are remote.

According to the INS, illegal aliens in the city increased from an estimated 190,000 in 1971 to 650,000 in late 1976. The police study group projected that rate of increase and concluded that it was a "conservative projection."

Police Chief Edward Davis said in an interview that it was obvious no one could take a census of illegal aliens, but he supported the use of the INS estimates. He said "criminal noncompliance of federal immigration laws" has created "tremendous" law-enforcement problems. One of those problems, according to the task force, is a stretching of police resources to protect an estimated 3,474,828 persons in Los Angeles, instead of the 2,824,828 residents counted officially.

U.S. Poll Finds Energy Gap 'Very Serious'

HOUSTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Most Americans now believe the energy shortage is "very serious" but 6 out of 10 still believe the oil shortage of 1973 was contrived, according to recent surveys cited yesterday by a vice-president of the Louis Harris and Associates polling firm.

And, Nicholas Turtorello said, a growing number of citizens favor breaking up the major oil companies.

Mr. Turtorello, reporting on the surveys, said: "Between July and September, there was a 12-point increase in the number of Americans who viewed the shortage as being 'very serious'—from 40 per cent in July to 52 per cent in September."

He said 45 per cent of the 1,466 participants in the public phase of the survey had "hardly any confidence" in the people running the oil companies.

## Italian Group Urges Less Coffee Drinking

PARMA, Italy, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—An Italian consumer group today called on Italians to drink less coffee and beef rising prices.

The group, Confconsumatori, is following the example of a similar campaign in the United States. Last year, Confconsumatori led a successful campaign to reduce consumption of parmesan cheese after prices had risen sharply.

Increase Reported In Visitors To U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—International visitors to the United States during the first 11 months of last year totaled nearly 16.5 million, compared with 15.7 million during all of 1976, the Department of Commerce said.

The 11-month total represents an increase of 12.2 per cent over the total for the first 11 months in 1975, the department said.

Cosmos-891 Orbited

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today orbited a satellite—number 891 in its Cosmos series—to "continue the space exploration program," Tass said.

## Los Angeles Puts Illegal Aliens at Million by 1981

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2 (UPI)—More than a million illegal aliens will live in Los Angeles by 1981 if they continue to reach the city at the rate of the last five years.

That is one of the conclusions in a "briefing paper" prepared by a Los Angeles Police Department task force and reported by the Los Angeles Times.

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## Sierra Leone Calls Emergency After Clashes

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—President Siaka Stevens declared a state of emergency and imposed a curfew in Sierra Leone last night after clashes between pro-government demonstrators and students demanding his resignation.

No deaths or serious casualties were reported, but all schools and colleges were closed in the often turbulent West African state.

Trouble for the 71-year-old President erupted Sunday at the University of Sierra Leone. Students confronted him at a ceremony, waving placards with slogans such as "Siaka Stevens Resign" and "We Want Economic Reforms."

The President has held supreme power since 1971 in the former British colony.

On Monday, demonstrators marched to the university with pro-government banners proclaiming "Siaka Stevens Is Unshakable." Clashes broke out.

Unrest spread yesterday. Shops and offices closed down and pupils of secondary schools joined the anti-government protests. Police moved in to disperse the pupils building road blocks. Then the government announced a state of emergency.



## Personal Defeat, Private Hell

"We're all hypocrites," someone was saying the other day. "When Gary Gilmore was executed, there wasn't a peep out of the Right-to-Life people who are so steamed up about abortion being murder. Yet the people who support abortions are the same ones protesting so hard about capital punishment as murder by the state."

No, not hypocrites. Those who oppose abortion and those who favor it encompass intelligent, humane citizens grappling with questions of life and death that have troubled the world since antiquity: When does life begin? At conception? At birth? At some point of "mediate animation" in between? When, if ever, does abortion constitute murder?

Now, another freshet of controversy and concern is rising. Joseph Callifano, the new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, creates a stir by opposing the use of federal funds to enable poor women to secure the same abortions that are available to richer women. The Italian Chamber of Deputies approves abortion on demand only days after the Pope condemns women who "murder the fruit of their womb." American Right-to-Life advocates march in protest on the fourth anniversary of the Supreme Court's landmark ruling that leaves the abortion decision, at least in early pregnancy, entirely up to the woman.

All this renewed turmoil raises two troubling points. One is the specific issue of federal funds. The other is the revitalized assault on the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Callifano's statement, in one sense, represents his personal opposition to abortion. In another sense, it is a free political ride, earning credit for the administration from abortion foes without his having any real decision to make. It was Congress, through sharply split, which last fall decreed the ban on Medicaid funds for abortions. It is the courts, now scrutinizing that ban, which will decide. And Mr. Callifano has pledged, as he must, to carry out the orders of the courts.

Whether one favors or opposes abortion, the discrimination of the ban is bald. Abortions are now sanctioned. Women of means

have easy opportunity to obtain them. Poor women have, if anything, a stronger claim to that opportunity. But if Medicaid funds are withheld, it is effectively denied to them. Hence, what is disturbing about Mr. Callifano's statement is its implication that he, as head of a vast department so widely and intimately concerned with social justice, endorses injustice.

The other, larger issue is the Supreme Court's 1973 abortion decision. In late pregnancy, when the fetus is viable, the state interest in preserving potential life becomes compelling, the court held. But in early pregnancy, it removed government; the state has no business intruding into the individual woman's abortion decision.

Opponents of abortion denounce the decision with passion and contemplate a constitutional amendment to upset it. To them, life begins at conception; any abortion is thus murder. Hence deeply felt morality dictates law: The state must not tolerate murder.

The Supreme Court's view seemed to us the right one—that one theory of life should not be allowed to override another. Maternity, the court observed, "may force upon the woman a distressful life and future. . . . There is also the distress, for all concerned, associated with the unwanted child."

In the light of more than 3 million abortions since the decision, those views seem even wiser today. In "Necessity and Sorrows," a sensitive study of an abortion hospital, Dr. Madga Denes reports case after case of anguish: a 17-year-old girl with an IQ of 70 who didn't know how she got pregnant; a 12-year-old girl made pregnant by an uncle who became her stepfather; a 43-year-old mother of four, worrying how her family could subsist on only her husband's meager income if she had to stop working.

The reasons are as varied as the women, and their abortion decisions are tormented enough already. To reintroduce government into that decision seems cruel and unwise. As Dr. Denes observes, "Abortions reside in the realm of individual struggle, personal defeat, private hell."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Another Foot, Another Mouth

A phenomenon in these days of ethnic sensitivity is the inability of some public officials to bite their tongues when it might do the most good. One would think that Federal Trade Commissioner Paul Rand Dixon would have been impressed by the experience of Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Earl Butz, former secretary of agriculture, before he commiserated to a trade association his estimate of Ralph Nader as "a dirty Arab." The comment was, if anything, more crude and bigoted than the observations about Jews

that won for Gen. Brown a presidential rebuke or the crude "jokes" about blacks that cost Butz his job.

At last report, Dixon seemed stricken enough to protest that his remark applied "only to Mr. Nader," he apologized to Arabs generally. What is really bothering him is a report of a Nader group that he previously condemned as "a hysterical, anti-business diatribe." He obviously knows how to say what he means.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Garbage Disposal

U.S. District Court Judge John Lewis Smith may have had history's best interests at heart the other day when he ordered the preservation of the FBI's tapes of Martin Luther King's private conversations and their ultimate release after 50 years. All the same, we wish Judge Smith would reconsider his decision. Never mind that the tapes were made by an FBI under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, whose vicious vendetta against Dr. King is now well documented. And never mind that the tapes themselves are an assemblage of snippets of conversation doctored with calculated intent to damage the reputation of Dr. King. The central, most damaging case to be made against these tapes is that they constituted an illegal invasion of Dr. King's privacy. On

what possible grounds, then, should they be preserved for the use of historians 50 years from now?

Judge Smith, obviously concerned about current investigations of the assassination of Dr. King, was loath to order the tapes destroyed immediately. That is understandable. It seems right to have the archives hold onto these tapes under seal until the present investigations have run their course. Beyond that, those tapes deserve only to be destroyed. This is material that was collected illegally for no better purpose than to ruin the reputation of a public figure. What claim can history have on such garbage?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The Claustre Affair

Mixing piracy and good diplomatic manners by an irresolute power using doubtful men and means can only lead to failure.

The life of a negotiator, Commandant Galopin, assassinated in odious conditions, the anguish of a woman and her family after an interminable imprisonment of 33 months, millions of francs spent in fruitless missions and ransoms, even on this day of relief, the toll of the Claustre affair can only seem incredibly heavy.

Never has a state submitted for so long a time to blackmail by a group of rebels operating on the soil of a foreign state. Caught between the desire to save a French

woman, brought into sharp focus by nationwide telecasts showing her in tears, and the wish to preserve its interests in Chad and the whole of its African policies, France has finally gotten out of an apparently inextricable imbroglio.

Amplified criticism, the costly misadventure of negotiations with Hissène Habré in the final analysis serves for naught. . . . The lack of coordination, recourse to incredible methods and to expedients, resulted in humiliating and inefficient escapades. The image remains of an errant governor in a rockpile with a hammer stuffed with money, in search of insurgents on the soil of a "friendly country."

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

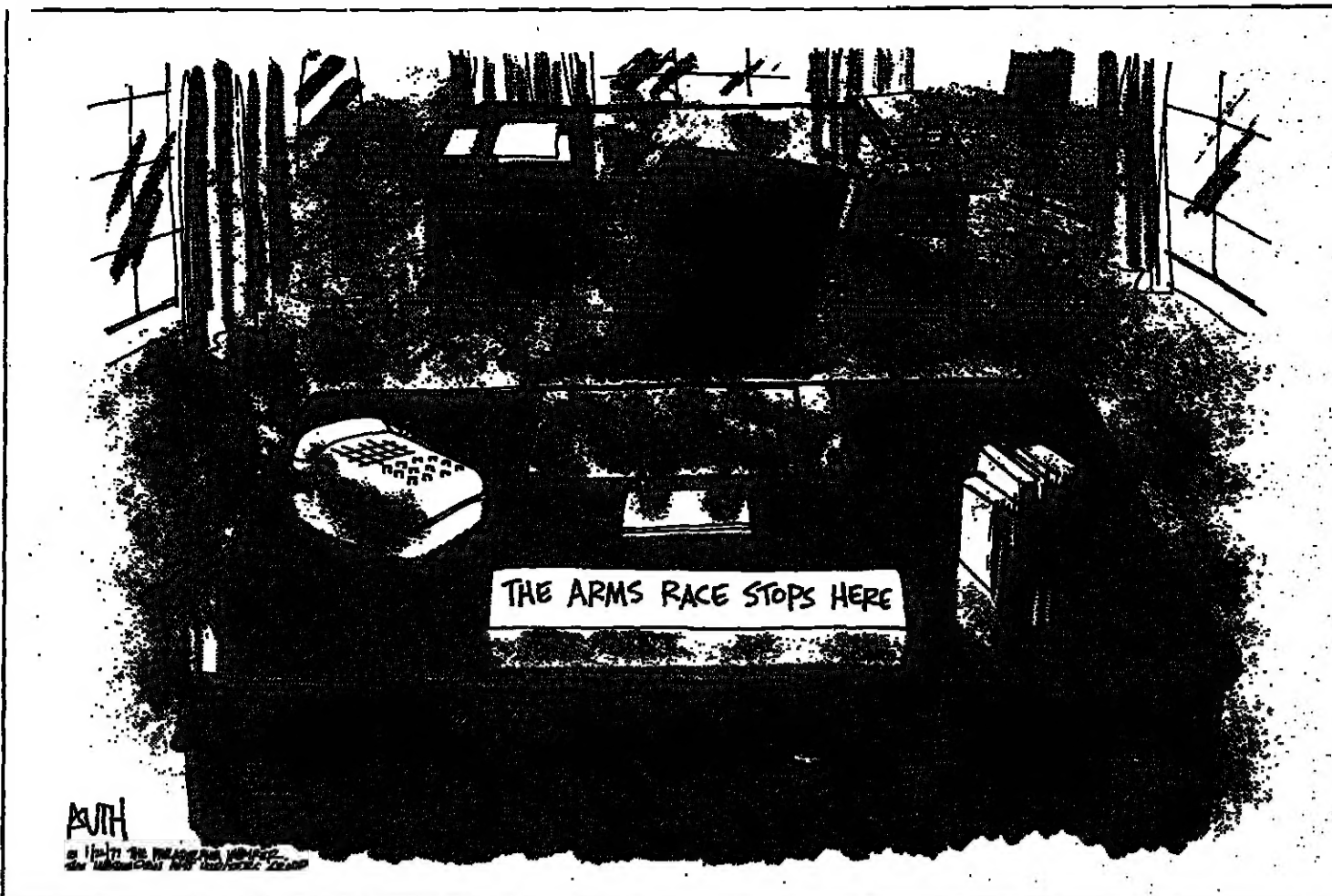
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 3, 1902  
PARIS—From all parts of France come reports of heavy snowfalls causing interruption or delay in the railway traffic. Numerous cases of death from congestion have also occurred. The Nice carnival has been postponed owing to the inclement weather. The mountains are covered with snow and the racing meet at Pau had to be canceled. And Paris, itself, was covered under a blanket of snow.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1927  
RIO DE JANEIRO—The question of moving the federal capital of Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to a plateau some 400 miles northwest of the city, and set aside by the Constitution as the site of the capital, and indicated on Brazilian maps as the "future federal district" is again being actively discussed by politicians and the press. The future federal district is in the central State of Goyaz.



## Brezhnev and Carter Want a Quick Arms Deal

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—President Carter has shown himself to be so anxious for an arms deal with Moscow that he is already being criticized for weakening his bargaining position. The criticism comes not only from the hawks, but even from some of those who approve of Carter's objectives, while deploring what they regard as his tendency to rush ahead. They believe that Carter is acting in this way because he is ignorant of the complex issues involved in arms control negotiations, and they urge him to make haste more slowly. But they may be wrong.

White House aides contend that Carter has made a detailed study of the SALT issues, and that he knows what he is doing. This is what one would expect to hear from White House aides, but they refuse to go into details about Carter's diplomatic strategy, and it is therefore impossible to judge the reality behind their assurances. It is possible, however, to relate the President's actions and words to Moscow's, and to conclude from the interplay between them that Carter does indeed know what he is doing.

The outstanding fact about Brezhnev's attitude to SALT is that he wants an agreement, that he wants it badly and as quickly as possible. Moscow has sent out any number of signals to that effect. Perhaps Brezhnev, now over 70, does not know how long he may be able to stay in power, and is therefore anxious to crown his career with a SALT treaty without undue delay. He was certainly anxious to have a treaty before the party congress early last year, when his failing health seemed to give him added reason for urgency. The Pentagon's objections in Washington, as well as the objections of the Soviet military in Moscow, made rapid progress impossible at that time.

### Recovered

But Brezhnev recovered both his health and his political strength just in time for the party congress. Since then he has gone out of his way to assert his dominance over the military, who appear to have been unable to mount an effective counter-challenge. He believes, to judge from the Soviet press and from his speeches, that a quick SALT agreement is necessary because the longer it is delayed the more difficult it is going to be to reach one. Indeed, there is reason to believe that Brezhnev would like to have a SALT agreement long before the September deadline imposed by the expiration of earlier agreements. Pravda now says that a SALT agreement could be completed "in the very near future," and it says this without insisting, as it used to in the past, that it depends entirely on the United States.

Carter has already indicated to Moscow the terms on which a quick agreement could be negotiated, and it may be that this is what Pravda had in mind when it spoke of the possibility of rapid progress. What Carter said was that the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber—the two major obstacles—should not be allowed to stand in the way of a SALT agreement. His remark was taken to mean that he would like to put these two issues aside for the time being, and to sign an agreement without trying to resolve the problem they pose. But this had already been proposed to Moscow by President Ford, who thought he might in this way have a SALT agreement in time for the election, and the Kremlin refused to play. Carter's critics therefore say that his proposal is unrealistic. But conditions have changed since Moscow rejected Ford's offer, and the Kremlin might well be prepared to consider some new formula based on it.

### New Game

For Brezhnev to make that concession to Ford before the election would have been to throw away the Kremlin's bargaining counters. He might have gained Ford's goodwill—but this

would have been worth little to him if Ford lost the election, which seemed likely at the time with Carter's huge lead in the polls. It was better to hold off until after the election, and to make the concession, if it had to be made, to whomever was the new President. The fact that Carter might stay in the White House for eight years, whereas Ford would have been limited to a four-year term, might also incline the Kremlin to be more willing to make an early concession to the new President. He would have more time and more opportunity to repay it—and a greater incentive to work with Moscow for a spectacular SALT

agreement, just in time for the next election.

The Soviet press makes it clear that it views the present situation in Washington as one of sharp conflict between hawks and doves, with the hardliners putting great pressure on Mr. Carter. The President has shown that he can resist the pressure, up to a point, by refusing to appoint to important national security posts well-known hawks whose names have been proposed to him by the hardliners. His appointment of Harold Brown to the Pentagon and of Cyrus Vance to the State Department has been welcomed by Moscow as a good sign.

But there are limits to the resistance which a new President can put up against the military-industrial complex, whose great power Moscow itself has repeatedly emphasized. If Brezhnev wants a quick arms deal, as he certainly does, he will have to make it politically possible for Carter to concede one. And Carter's recent indications that he too wants a quick deal may be designed to make it easier for Brezhnev to be more forthcoming in the SALT talks. With the two principals in both Moscow and Washington pressing for an early treaty, an agreement could be concluded well before the September deadline.

## The Open Door to the Oval Office

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Hamilton Jordan occupies the southwest corner office of the White House executive suite—Sen. Alexander Haig's command post in the Nixon days. It used to look a little like the English library in "Upstairs-Downstairs"; now it has all the tidiness of an unmade bed. The contrast is worth noting.

There has always been something about the White House that makes you want to whisper and tip-toe, but it has sort of a busy informality now. Jordan's workroom is a comfortable creative mess: wood fire in the fireplace, black briefing books scattered on the floor before the fire, unpacked cardboard boxes on the side.

Jordan works in a corner of this room, pounding away at a Carter-knows-what on an electric typewriter. He has a tiny secretary with a broken leg in a cast. When she rings him on the phone he picks it up and says, "Yes, ma'am." He is a redheaded handsome man, with a set of teeth like a piano keyboard, dressed in a pair of dark blue slacks, loafers, and a tieless open blue shirt.

So what? So we have a new deck of cards playing the old game. Jordan's answers to questions are as casual as his dress. His secretary looks as if she were dreaming of Georgia and would never willingly go north again. He looks like a man who has come to stay.

### Lot of Goals

The transition hasn't been as bad as he thought, he says. Not all that different from the days "when Jimmy was governor." He doesn't define his job—says he's not quite sure yet what it is, but there is a lot of work to do, and they have a lot of goals.

Such as? Well, he says, you'd have to get on a long flight with "Jimmy" from New York to California to hear him out on that. Jordan, Jack Watson and the other young White House aides are obviously having a little trouble about how to address the new skipper. "Mr. President" seems too formal. "The governor" is out of date and a little confusing. And "Jimmy" sounds disrespectful if not downright cheeky. Maybe we'll have to compromise and call him "President Jimmy," Jordan says, without much enthusiasm.

Jordan notes some differences in Carter. He is more willing to delegate authority now than when he was governor. He used to try to do too many things himself, Jordan says, and get bogged down in detail. Now he will rely more on his Cabinet and permit a "house of competition" among his White House staff, but "no spin-over" if they start undermining one another.

Was there a danger in all this talk of "moral principles"? If the new President insisted on "openness," on never fiddling with the truth, on the ideal of a "higher morality," would he not encourage undue expectations and be in deep trouble if he violated these higher standards?

Jordan replied that maybe the President was inviting people to expect too much, although he noted that Carter was careful to amend his promises and call for sacrifice. But "he'd never let 'em down" on two things, Jordan said: "On integrity and competence." Maybe there was no political advantage in working to see that a "retarded child" was 10 or 15 percent better off four years from now, for the parents might not notice or even vote, but Carter cared about these things and would try to deliver on his promises.

They would make a lot of mistakes, Jordan said—already had in their relations with Tip O'Neill, the new House speaker, and the new Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia—but no president in recent years would be quicker to consult and correct mistakes at the Capitol than Carter.

It will take a while for those White House staff members to work out their relations with one another, with the Cabinet, the Congress and the press. Jack Watson, for example, has the dual job of being secretary to the Cabinet, a private and highly confidential assignment, and repre-

sending the President to the governor, mayors and other officials in the states, a visible and public job wherever he goes. How to put these two together?

The President says he wants all his aides to talk to the Congress. He is even thinking about opening his Cabinet meetings to the press, and having his Cabinet appear before the Congress in occasional "question hours," as in the British House of Commons. Later, this town-meeting approach to the nation and the world will probably be amended, but for the moment, there is something fresh and exciting about 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Off to Pittsburgh  
Carter doesn't just talk about the cold weather, but is off to Pittsburgh in a helicopter to talk to the people about their problems. He doesn't philosophize about giving Vice-President Mondale work to do, but ships him off around the world. The Georgians in the White House are young, available, self-confident, self-critical, eloquent, and even witty.

In short, there may be an energy shortage in the country, but not around the White House. Jack Watson conceded the other day that he was a little confused about his calendar, because "there are no weekends"—nothing to gauge one day against the other in a seven-day week.

Yet the paradox here is that there is so much activity with such a sense of having time to spare. Before Friday Mondale went to London, the President invited the British ambassador, Sir Peter Ramsbotham, to the White House for a talk. Sir Peter had another date at the time, so the President invited him to come around later at his own convenience. The air of relaxed friendliness is not only a symbol but a fact.

Nothing like this has been seen in Washington since the early days of the New Deal, when any idea out in the town seemed to get to the president within a few hours. Same thing now. Carter has his team in a full-court press, and you can expect plenty of turnovers, but at least the capital is alive and jumping, even in the cold.

You don't even have to cross the River Jordan to get into the promised land of the Oval Office. For the time being, but probably not for long, all doors are open.

Concerning Hannibal's route, I suggest reading Sir Gavin de Beer's "Alps and Elephants" and his subsequent "Hannibal" though two sections are open to question (oi de Grinzoni or oi de Cabre? and the route from Guilestre to Chateau Queyras). In any case, what a metal detector could find after 2,000 years of landfills and erosion is dubious. But certainly worth a try.

Still another question worth asking is whether the metabolism and stamina of jungle-bred Thai elephants are comparable to those of the now-extinct mountain elephants of Morocco used by Hannibal. Both would undoubtedly survive, as there is plenty of pasture on both sides of the pass, and Hannibal was only held up for two days by a blizzard and landslide (albeit at 9,000 feet). Lightheaded suffering or a speedy death? are no more likable now than they were then.

NELVILLE W.F. WALLACE, Paris.

## Simone Weil

## And Temper

## Of Our Time

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Simone Weil died in 1943, a burnt-out case at age 34, but her soul lives on in many echoes. Today she is better known than when she lived, and the quickening interest in her among intellectuals says something about the temper of our time.

She is the subject of a thick (577-page) new biography by her friend Simone Petrusz. It has been said that a well-written life is as rare as a well-lived one. This is unquestionably a poorly written biography that does not deserve reviews of the prominence and warmth it has received. And Simone Weil was not a well-lived life.

Her life ended in an English nursing home. The doctor called it an "acute coronary artery disease." She wouldn't, and she couldn't, eat. She was showing solidarity with people suffering privation in occupied Europe. But it was just her final folly, the last episode of a body overruled by an overruled mind.

Born in Paris to secular Jewish parents, she was precocious and sickly. Even as an adult, she was sickly and writer, she was childlike. She saw the world as a painful to move and look, a general dream by highlighting the underprivileged among the powerful.

She went about fasting in China, but frequently was incessantly rude to persons near hand. She placed herself in the class of intellectuals who were their disregard of public opinion to be universally known.

Through most of her life she seemed to be a fanatic in search of a cause. She sought it first in left-wing politics. She believed or tried to believe, many things, moving from the fringe of Communism to the threshold of Catholicism, always at the short span most of the daily statements of the century.

Having concluded that there is no such thing as a "good" cause, she decided that socialism—which she thought was everyone's employer—was the most dangerous of all. She thought it best to soon stop hope for anything better. Her fierce disappointment with politics epitomized a mood—a generalized hostility to all responsibilities of power—that is a constant temptation to intellectuals.

Well, was manually clumsy, at weak, except to her will, which was too strong for her own good. So she put herself through experiences—factory and agricultural work—which she thought would "purify" her. In fact, as became a nuisance and a waste to those around her.

While working with peasants who tolerated her, she would suddenly accuse them of immorality because they ate too much while the Indo-Chinese were hungry.

She was, in short, a parody of the self-absorbed intellectual. The baffling questions are: How could someone so learned and so determined to be virtuous behave with such foolishness? Was it her life as well as her thought so attractive to many intellectuals?

Her life of elaborately not say ostentatiously, cultivated self-denial reflected a theme her later writings, a peculiar kind of the morally responsible life is the idea that the goodness of an act consists solely in the goodness of the motive, not of its consequences.

This is a disastrous approach to social affairs, where policies have complex consequences, and consequences are more important than motives. Her obsession with her own motives allowed her other policies as a response to the world.

The politics of the United States and other nations have been shaped by the idea, especially popular among intellectuals, that well-motivated policies of social engineering are justified by their motives. That is why the widening gap between intentions and results is less disturbing to many intellectuals than you would reasonably expect.

At the end, Simone Weil's life was a fine model of self-absorbed righteousness. And at the end, her thought was a recipe for irresponsibility.

### Correction

In the column by G.L. Souter yesterday, the Herald Tribune made an error in transcription. A sentence should have read: "The entire transaction involved more than \$100 million, not \$150 million, as was published while giving Libya two seats on the company's 15-man board."

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Simone  
And Ten  
Of Our  
By George

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A group including Medal of Honor winners and former prisoners of war filed suit in federal court today challenging the legality of President Carter's pardon for draft evaders.

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## FASHION

## The Skirt Question Raised by Couture

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Short skirts? They were the only real news—and the only real issue—at last week's couture collections.

The message broadcast by the creative ready-to-wear designers (notably Kenzo of Jap) has been picked up by the couture crowd. Reactions have ranged all the way from yes, yes, yes, but.

In a brilliant collection, Pierre Cardin was back in top form with scores of short dresses, many a Lolita stamp. He called them "symphonies." With his usual imagination, he played the leg and thigh theme to the hilt. Some dresses were flounced and fluffed with elasticated tops. Others had shaggy or handkerchief hems with thighs showing here and there. Others were so short they made the micro-mini look long. The prettiest were the softly bloused cottons.

Not for the faint at heart, the collection was a firm, loud statement.

## Coutures

Another designer for whom short is a natural is, of course, Courrèges, who put the mini on the map in the first place. "I've

## From Cardin's

## couture

## collection:

## a short,

## softly

## bloused

## cotton dress.

Eligible Mima, Sipa Press.

always loved short skirts," he said after his show. "They're so young."

His new version, while still the stiffest in town, is considerably softer than the old, familiar, box-like mini. Some have softly drawn string hems and all are well above the kneecap. But Courrèges's new models are no longer the big, husky, Olympian

## DINING IN PARIS

## Restaurant Where Elegance Outcounts the Calories

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—The Chiberta represents a new direction for Paris luxury restaurants. Its appearance suggests an elegant French restaurant in New York, subdued opulence with a menu of delicate ingredients.

The Chiberta's sleek décor is the work of Jean Dives of the Paris decorating firm of Maison et Jardin. Owner Louis Noël Richard has infused the sophisticated interior with an ambience more reminiscent of the provinces than Paris. A native of Chambéry, he owned the old-fashioned Hôtel d'Angleterre in Annecy from 1956 to 1974 where he pushed the restaurant (Les Quatre Saisons) to one star within a year.

The Chiberta draws businessmen for lunch and enough attractive women to keep up the ambience. At night, the women feel the Chiberta is worth dressing up for.

The Chiberta's Poissons Froids on Goujonnettes à l'Orange: 2 soles, 500 grams each; 2 turbot, 500 grams each; 4 tablespoons orange juice; 2 oranges; Butter; Beurre blanc.

Skin the soles and fillet them. Slice the fillets on the diagonal to form narrow goujonnettes. Season with salt and pepper. Toss into a pan of foaming butter, just long enough to stiffen them. Remove goujonnettes to a side dish, leaving maximum of butter behind.

Cut the turbot into the shape of small olives, and blanch in boiling salted water, 4 to 8 minutes, depending on age and tenderness of turbot. Drain. Lightly brown until golden in a little butter. Deglaze in 4 tablespoons orange juice. Reduce lightly without overcooking. Keep warm.

Prepare a beurre blanc. Mince two shallots and reduce in 1 teaspoon white vinegar and 2 tablespoons white wine. Add 4 ounces (1/2 cup) heavy cream. Beat but do not boil. Throw in 80 to 100 grams butter. Swirl the pan. Add cooking liquid, extended by the goujonnettes while waiting in the side dish. Heat but do not boil.

Set turbot in heated serving dish. Top with goujonnettes. Pour on the beurre blanc. Decorate with strips of orange peel, previously blanched, and sections of orange from which all peel and pith have been removed. Serve four.

(Chiberta, 3 Rue Arsène Houssaye, 75003 Paris (Champs-Élysées-Notre). Tel.: 225 51 90 and 225 51 91. Average meal: 100 francs, without wine or service.)

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

## NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UPI)—

This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

## Films

"From Noon Till Three," directed by Frank Gilroy and starring Charles Bronson, "is an ebulliently cheerful satire of contemporary myth-making and celebrity, cast as a fable of the old West." Vincent Canby says. Bronson, an outlaw, misses a planned hold-up but has been dreading by hiding out with a beautiful, lonely widow (Jill Ireland), whom he seduces. The hold-up is a disaster. Bronson is mistakenly pronounced dead and his Irish henchman immortalizes their three hours together in book and song. No one believes he is still alive. Bronson and Ireland "have given two remarkably straight performances." Gilroy, "a director of unusual beauty with the help of Lucien Ballard, the cameraman, and Robert Clabworthy, the production designer."

"Isadora Duncan Sleeps With the Russian Navy," by Jeff Wanshel, "is most adroit and on the whole entertaining," according to Clive Barnes. Wanshel "shields his blind admiration for Isadora by making affectionate fun of her. His main preoccupation is to justify her to the world as a visionary and not as a crank." The story is about a despairing playwright (David Ackroyd), who has been hired by a cross Hollywood producer, Robert Lesser, to write about Isadora Duncan. The two themes, Isadora and Hollywood, "are given a fair airing." The picture given of the dancer, "is surprisingly accurate." Tom Hays directed the play, "with the kind of frantic despair it demands." Marvin Seldes, as Isadora, "is vibrant and funny," while Ackroyd "proved charming and resourceful." Barnes says that "the whole cast jumped through the hoops of legend, fantasy and farce with nice alacrity."

"Broken Up by Israelis," TEL AVIV, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Israeli troops and border guards again broke up a demonstration of students today in the main square of Nablus, the principal town in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

They used nightsticks and tear gas to disperse the demonstrators, who threw rocks at passing vehicles. Mayor Bassem Shakha said the two days of demonstrations were to protest conditions under which Arab prisoners from the West Bank are kept in Israeli jails.

They included 72-year-old Emmanuel-born Judith, Countess of Listowel, two Scots bagpipers and prominent farmers.

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## Pool Tables Move Into the Home

By Nogma Skurka

NEW YORK (NYT)—Along with the cigar store Indian and the trolley car, the neighborhood pool hall is all but gone.

At best the local pool hall was a gathering place for recreation seekers; at worst, it was said, it was a hive of wickedness, and no good would come of those who wasted their time there.

But although the pool hall has virtually been eliminated by spiraling rents and parental frowns, pool is still a very popular game. But the locale has changed. The players are off the streets and into the home. The stereotypical pool player was once a salacious, turtlenecked, petty hustler notable for sleeve garters, a green eyeshade and a cigarette that dangled from a corner of his mouth as he chalked his cue. Today there is a new breed of player, according to Bruce Christopher, the general manager of the American Billiard Review, a publication that has acquired a reported 50,000 readers in its two years of existence.

## Slate Rank

"The new breed of players," he said, "is younger, intelligent, more affluent; and many are executives looking for relaxation." The roster of big-name enthusiasts includes Walt Frazier, James Caan, Muhammad Ali and Peter Falk. They apparently have responded to the demands for patience, finesse, control and hours of practice that have made pool, according to Fortune magazine, the sixth-ranking participation sport in the United States.

According to industry sources, half a million tables—priced range from \$500 for inexpensive new ones to \$30,000 for coveted antiques—were sold for private homes last year.

"I would call it active relaxation," said the actor Jerry Orbach, borrowing a phrase that Bobby Fischer once used to describe the allure of chess. Orbach has had a regulation-size pool table in his home for a decade. His playing surface is 50 by 100 inches, as required by the professional players' association.

"A player can walk two miles around the 4 1/2-by-9-foot table easily during a couple of hours of play," Christopher of the Billiard Review said, "bending, squatting, stretching all the time."

A regulation table demands a large area—generally no less than a space measuring 14 by 18 feet if players are to have at least a 5-foot clearance and, there is to be room for spectators.



Rudolph Wanderone (Minnesota Fats), pool old-style.

Yet many city dwellers manage to find room for one.

Ronald Blatt, whose Blatt Bowling and Billiard Corp. has been supplying new and antique billiard tables to New Yorkers for three generations, cites a "definite renaissance in the sport."

Some overenthusiastic first-time purchasers have discovered that the table they bought without forethought won't fit into their home. While most tables do disassemble easily and will fit onto most elevators, there are some tables with one-piece slate tops measuring 4 by 8 feet or more that cannot be disassembled. Moving costs, from place of purchase to dwelling, can run to \$300.

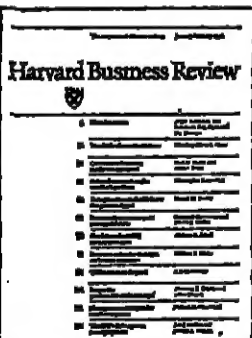
A new, full-size pool table costs from \$500 to \$2,000 with the difference reflecting the quality of the hardwoods, the construction and the thickness of the slate playing surface beneath the green felt top.

Because of the slate, tables tend to weigh close to a ton, despite efforts to streamline them. Professionals prefer to play on a table with a one-inch slate surface. On less expensive models, the thickness of the slate measures three-quarters of an inch. The stone, usually imported from Italy, is graded and polished to be absolutely flat and a strong hardwood frame is required to keep the table stable and vibration-free.

Like other enthusiasts, the enthusiasm for pool and pool tables can be short-lived.

"We played a lot when we first got our table," said Warren Rubin, a New York businessman. "But now it's used mostly to dry sweaters."

## For the greatest concentration of European business leaders, put media overspill to work

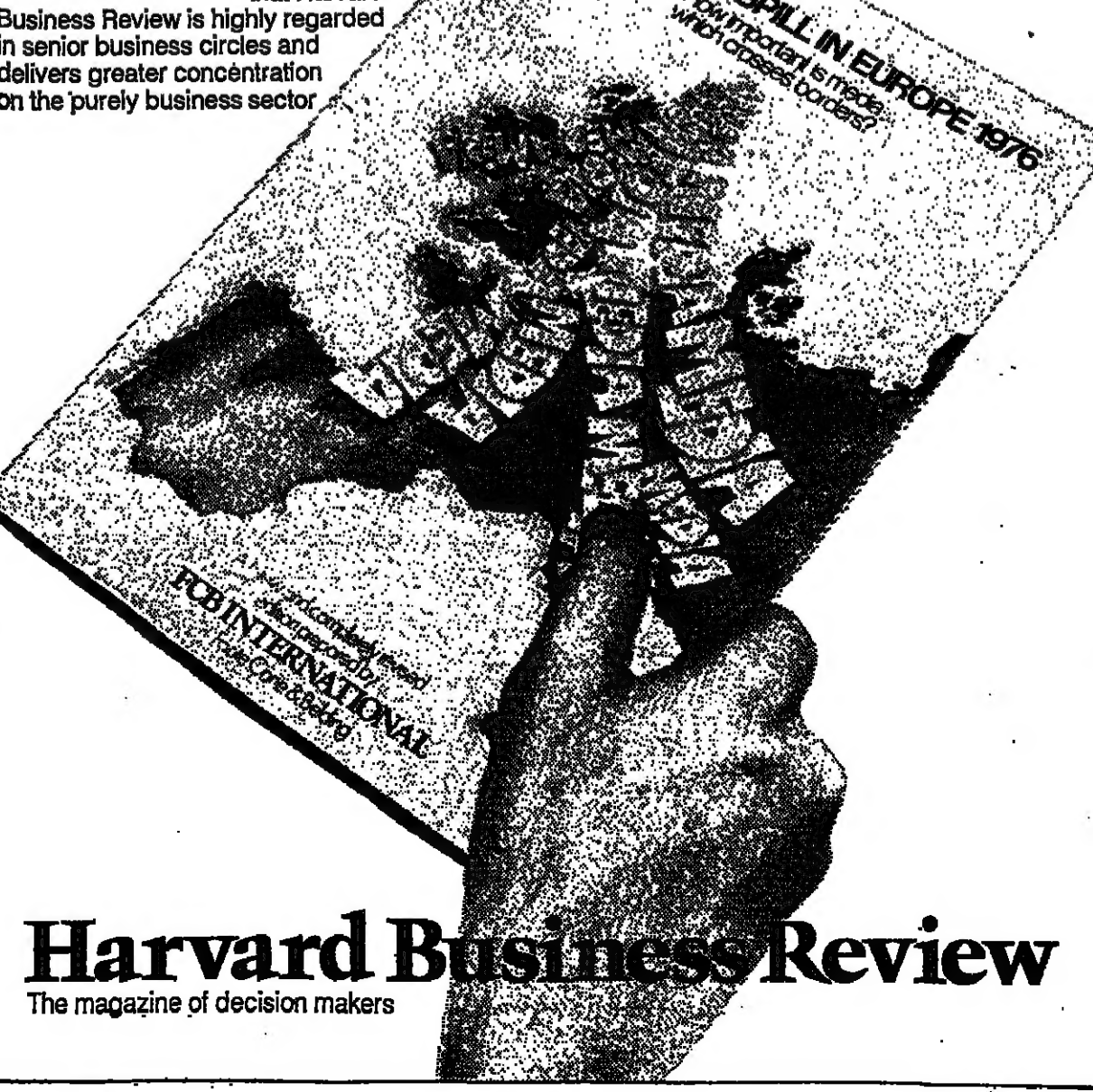


Harvard Business Review study of the penetration of U.S. media beyond their national boundaries. "Media Overspill in Europe," had this to say about reaching European businessmen: "Various research studies indicate that Harvard

Business Review is highly regarded in senior business circles and delivers greater concentration on the purely business sector

than any other business oriented magazine. The intellectual level of the editorial virtually guarantees that the European circulation is of very high calibre, and advertisement rates are low enough to make it worthwhile considering buying the whole circulation just to reach its European audience."

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Of Our  
By George

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A group including Medal of Honor winners and former prisoners of war filed suit in federal court today challenging the legality of President Carter's pardon for draft evaders.

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## Fukuda Urges Action to Head Off Trade War

OSAKA, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda today urged the United States and Japan to take action to prevent a trade war and international political turmoil.

In a press conference for a group of visiting British correspondents, Mr. Fukuda warned that if the world's present economic confusion continued, a recession of protectionism would cause a slump in international trade on the lines of the 1930s.

"It is a very horrifying picture that is being painted," he said, "about not only economic consequences, but also very grave political consequences." He said he was going on to outline the economic origins of World War II.

Mr. Fukuda compared the upcoming international economic summit conference, expected to be held in London later this year, to a similar but ultimately unsuccessful meeting in London in 1933.

**War Ruled Out**

"I cannot conceive of any possibility of another major war, the third world war," the 72-year-old Prime Minister said.

However, economically speaking, I see some element of confusion, and the confusion comes from a very basic simple reason: that is the realization by people that resources are no longer abundant but limited."

In a changing international climate and increasing national interest about resources, it is important that the industrialized countries should strengthen their cooperation and discuss how

## OECD, Oslo Disagree on Growth Rates

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—Despite anticipated improvements in Norway's current account, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says it is not optimistic as regards prices and output.

In its annual report on the Norwegian economy, the OECD secretariat states that an official estimate of a 5.8 per cent increase in gross domestic product, compared with a Norwegian government estimate of 4.5 per cent.

The unexpectedly marked slow-down in economic activity in most OECD member countries and recent deflationary measures taken by a number of important trading partners suggest a smaller increase in traditional exports, it maintains.

Based on official Norwegian sources, the country's trade deficit should decline to 17.3 billion kroner (\$3.2 million) from an estimated 22.8 billion in 1976, essentially as a result of a sharp increase in oil and gas exports and some recovery in the shipping sector, the OECD continues.

Norway's current account deficit would thus decline to 16 billion kroner from 20.7 billion last year, with the oil sector showing a surplus of 3.8 billion, compared with a deficit of 3.6 billion in 1976.

"Given the favorable medium-term outlook of the balance of payments, Norway probably will encounter any problems in financing a current deficit of the projected size," the report says.

"Given the fall in unemployment in 1976 and its present very low level by international standards, it would seem appropriate to attach high priority to a further reduction in the still-high rate of inflation," the secretariat suggests.

An increase of 8.5 per cent in the consumer price index is expected this year by the Norwegian authorities, compared with 9.3 per cent in 1976. But although Norway's price performance this year "should not give rise to complacency," cost and price development have been caught into line with trends in other industrialized countries, the OECD said.

**Cash Reserves Soar in Britain**

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Britain's official reserves rose by a record \$3.067 billion last month as a foreign money flooded into London, the Treasury announced today.

A major contribution to this improvement was the first drawing of \$1.6 billion on Britain's new \$3.0-billion credit from the International Monetary Fund.

Foreign investors have been depositing huge amounts in British government securities, buying pounds in exchange for their currencies to do so.

## The Convertible Bonds Way to Make a Fortune

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Seth Gluckman, a 62-year-old speculator who says he made \$6 million in American Telephone & Telegraph convertible bonds in 1959, is back in Wall Street engaging in his favorite speculation—convertibles.

A 1934 Harvard graduate, Mr. Gluckman left the street after his AT&T success to return to classes at the school of general studies at Columbia University and completed the pre-medical course while in his late 40s. Given tentative admission to the medical school, he decided against further study for "family" and other reasons.

Back to Wall Street, then, where he now buys and sells convertible bonds for himself and customers through his firm on Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Gluckman says that carefully selected convertible bonds now offer an ideal speculation. There is relatively little downside risk and substantial upside potential. And in periods when interest rates are relatively stable—as he believes them to be now—convertible bonds fill the bill.

Just how enormous the upside can be is illustrated by Houston Oil & Minerals' 6 1/4-per-cent convertible bonds offered at par a year and a half ago. Speculators generally were "remarkably obtuse" con-

cerning this issue, Mr. Gluckman said, and the price of the convertibles dropped to 92 1/2 cents with \$20 now.

Mr. Gluckman had gauged the downside risk on these bonds to be 85. Actually they did not go below 90. "We bought over \$1 million worth for ourselves and our customers and got out last year at about 500," he said. "Obviously, the stock zoomed."

Houston Oil & Minerals shares enjoyed one of the most spectacular gains of any stock in recent years, rising from 75 cents a share in 1972, adjusted for splits, to about 60 last month.

For most speculators, the Houston Oil & Minerals convertible bond is the one that got away. But Mr. Gluckman is buying a few convertible bonds today that he thinks are suitable for the little guy.

One favorite is the Ford Credit convertible 4 1/2 of 1986 now selling at about 80. The current yield, then, is 5 1/2 per cent, with a 4.55-per-cent maturity.

The bond is convertible into Ford common at about 78. When you buy the convertible bond, in effect you get an option on Ford common shares at eighty-eighths of 78, or about 82.

Ford common closed at 59 7/8 yesterday. The company "probably" earned \$2.30 a share in 1976 and will earn, Mr. Gluckman estimated, from \$12 to \$15 a share this year. "We feel Ford common

## Big Board Prices Fall As Volume Increases

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange backed off gradually today amid continued concern about the economic implications of the cold weather.

Caution ahead of President Carter's televised address in the evening also was said to be part of the reason for the market's sluggishness.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 5.57 points to 982.79. It was off 2.86 at 3 o'clock.

Gaining and declining issues were balanced, while volume totaled 26.7 million shares, up from 23.7 million yesterday.

Talk in Washington about the possibility of higher short-term interest rates also acted as a drag on the market, analysts said.

Late in the afternoon, Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said short-term interest rates may rise slightly during the year. He made his remarks before a congressional committee which was conducting hearings on the economy.

E.F. Hutton & Co.'s Newton Zinder said there does not appear to be any real incentive to purchase securities aggressively at this time. "It just seems the market is trying to stabilize after its January slump," the analyst said.

U.S. industries fell 1 1/4 to 7. Yesterday it reported higher profits for the fourth quarter, but on lower revenues.

IBM dropped 3 to 273 1/2, while Xerox surrendered 1 3/8 to 52. Hewlett-Packard 2 3/8 to 78. Texas Instruments 2 3/8 to 83 1/8. Kaseback 1 to 32 7/8, and Burroughs 1 to 74.

But Milgo Electronics rose 3/4 to 50 1/2. It advised shareholders yesterday to accept the increased offer of British Radar Electronics for Milgo shares. The new deal offer is \$30 a share, up from \$26 earlier. Applied Digital Data also is seeking Milgo.

Studebaker-Worthington rose 1 1/2 to 3 3/8. It raised the

## IRI's Debt Is Set At \$16.2 Billion

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—The debts of Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI), the state holding company that is Italy's largest concern, totaled 14,300 billion lire (\$16.2 billion) at the end of 1976, IRI president Giuseppe Petrilli told a Senate budget commission today.

This was roughly equal to group sales last year, and almost half of the country's total municipal and provincial debts.

Mr. Petrilli said that IRI had urgent need for 670 billion lire in state funds to cover operating losses accumulated at several key subsidiaries, including Alfa Romeo, Alfa Sud, Finmeccanica, Fincantieri, Alitalia and Terni steel works.

## Ship Owner Said to Take a 'Gigantic Risk'

## Experts See Problems in A-Power Supertanker Order

By Gerd Holborn

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—Tentative orders by Globtek Tankers Ltd. for three U.S.-built nuclear-powered super oil tankers got a mixed reaction in London shipping circles today.

Shipping brokers and marine insurers generally noted that specific details remain incomplete so far and that it may take several weeks to see how negotiations develop.

But they agreed that nuclear safety problems, port accessibility for the record size 600,000 dead-weight ton vessels and their possible effect on the world tanker supply and demand situation will be key factors.

One broker, who wishes to remain anonymous, said that Globtek chairman Ravi Tikoo is taking "a gigantic gamble" which might conceivably work, but "it looks a pretty hairy exercise," he added.

**Lower Running Cost**

In terms of cheaper running costs, which Mr. Tikoo claims would be up to 20-per-cent lower with nuclear power, plus 25-per-cent faster travelling, the broker conceded "he's got something."

Mr. Tikoo announced yesterday that he had signed a letter of intent with Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., of the United States, a unit of Tenneco Inc., for the tankers, planned to be delivered in 1980, 1982 and 1984.

Their basic cost, at current prices, is \$325 million each, and they will be registered in the United States and have U.S. crews, the announcement said.

The ships would haul Midwest oil to U.S. or Caribbean transshipment terminals, but any mention of Mr. Tikoo having obtained confirmed or promised long-term time charters for them was lacking.

A spokesman for the prospective builders said several problems had to be solved before a definite construction agreement could be signed, perhaps by the end of this year.

**Jump in Size**

The tankers are very costly both because of their size (a jump of about 100,000 tons from the

biggest so far) and the limited amount of the orders, so far as is known at present.

It is difficult to assess costs of the planned vessels because, as a potentially new generation of tankers, they will be built at "tomorrow's costs," he suggested.

A problem facing the proposed nuclear oil vessels is that supply and demand of Very Large Crude

Carriers is unlikely to be in balance by 1985 or later, because of the continuing tanker surplus, he said. Of the ships' total 1.8-million tonnage, he said, "I can't see there will be a need for that much increased capacity in the oil market."

A broker at E.A. Gibson (Shipbrokers) Ltd. said that he and his colleagues had not yet studied implications of the Globtek deal. It was hard to comment, since it was not known whether Mr. Tikoo had got charters for the ships lined up yet. If he had, he may have "a good deal," the Gibson broker added.

Mullion & Co., another shipping broker, commented on the massive cost of the Globtek project. It noted that in previous big-ship transactions Mr. Tikoo had been assured of 20-year time charters. But if the present planned and much more costly tankers are to be viable, "God knows what chartering rates he'll have to pay," a Mullion representative said.

**Safety Problem**

Not least of Mr. Tikoo's future problems will be the nuclear safety of the new tankers, it was pointed out. Most world ports have already banned nuclear-powered ships, either on doubts about safety itself or as a result of pressure from environmentalists.

A spokesman for Lloyd's underwriters said that the London insurance market should be quite prepared to take a share of the insurance risk for tankers of this great size, but cover against nuclear pollution or mishaps was more of a problem.

The nuclear insurance pool in the London market might be willing to be involved, or marine insurers may take on the pollution contingencies only, the spokesman said.

Alternatively, the shipowners' own protection and indemnity clubs (mutual insurance groups) might also set up cover for nuclear-pollution risks, he added.

## Strikes in U.K. Drop To Lowest in 10 Years

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The number of strikes in Britain in 1976 was the lowest for 10 years, the government announced today.

The number of working days lost through industrial disputes during last year was almost halved compared with 1975, the figures showed. Only twice in the last 25 years have there been fewer stoppages than the 1,990 recorded last year.

Days lost, at 3,286,000, were the lowest since 1967 and 45-per-cent less than in 1975.

## Fairchild Listed in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp. of the United States common shares will be traded on the London Stock Exchange from Feb. 3.

## THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO. LTD. (CDRs)

Referring to the advertisement of 23 September 1976 the undersigned announces that the 2% stock dividend will be available to the holders of the CDRs of the Nomura Sec. Co. Ltd. Further the undersigned announces that the original shares from 8% free distribution also have been received.

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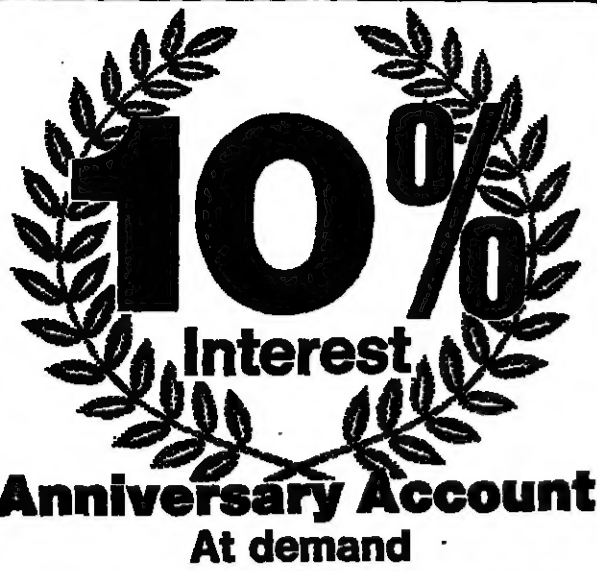
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Quotations in Canadian funds	High	Low	Last	Change
8201 Abitibi	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
8202 Alcan	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
8203 Agnico	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
8204 Agnico E	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
8205 Agnico Ind	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
8206 Agnico Ind A	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
8207 Agnico Ind B	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
8208 Agnico Ind C	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
8209 Agnico Ind D	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
8210 Agnico Ind E	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday indicated prices	High	Low	Last	Change
Air France 7 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 8 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 9 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 10 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 11 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 12 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 13 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 14 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 15 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 16 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2

## Currency Rates

February 3, 1977	High	Low	Last	Change
Air France 7 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 8 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 9 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 10 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 11 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 12 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 13 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 14 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 15 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Air France 16 1/2	104	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2

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## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 1, 1977

High	Low	Last	Change
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5

## European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies

Amsterdam	High	Low	Last	Change
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5

## Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds

High	Low	Last	Change
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5

## Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 2, 1977

Price	High	Low	Last	Change
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	3495	+5

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 2, 1977

High	Low	Last	Change
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5

## NEW YORK (AP)

The following list is a selected list of over-the-counter stocks

High	Low	Last	Change
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5
3500 Cdn	3490	3495	+5

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Patriot II	Shipping Corp. \$10,000,000	\$55,000,000
Patriot III	Shipping Corp. —	\$35,000,000
Patriot IV	Shipping Corp. —	\$15,000,000
Patriot V	Shipping Corp. \$10,000,000	\$40,000,000

To be issued to aid in financing the construction of five LNG tankers built for the performance of certain charters referred to in the Offering Circular.

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Drexel Burnham &amp; Co.

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E. F. Hutton &amp; Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.

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Wertheim &amp; Co., Inc.

White, Weld &amp; Co.

Dean Witter &amp; Co.

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## Takes Giant Slalom

## Morero Adds to Lead In Skiing's World Cup

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Lise-Marie Morero, skiing aggressively a day after she fell in a race, won a women's giant slalom today to pile up a comfortable lead in the World Cup standings.

"This was my most important win this season," said the 20-year-old Swiss skier who now has a 47-point margin in the standings. "It gave me a solid lead in the World Cup and will boost my confidence in the final races."

Morero, called "Bombou" by her teammates, flashed through the 45 gates with surprising ease to win in 1 minute 12.04 seconds, ahead of Monika Kaserer of Austria, 1:12.13, and Fabienne Serret of France, 1:12.21.

Morero now has bagged six victories in 13 World Cup races this season—three each in slalom and giant slalom—to underline her reputation as the world's best slalom racer.

"It would be the climax of my career if I could win the World Cup," Morero said. "But it is not done yet."

Morero, the daughter of a Swiss judge, has 233 points, ahead of her archrival Anemarie Proell-Moser of Austria, with 191 points.

Proell, who came in 13th today, refused to admit her defeat in the World Cup.

"I am not beaten yet," said Proell, who aimed at her sixth World Cup title in spite of a year off sick.

"I don't give up as long as I have a theoretical chance to regain the crown."

The World Cup circuit now moves to Japan where the next races will be held on Feb. 28-29 in Furano.

"I know that the slopes in Furano are flatter than those here in Europe," Proell said. "I think I have a solid chance to collect World Cup points there even in slalom which is not my favorite event."

Proell, the downhill specialist, has won three downhill titles this season but has only two more downhill races on this season's calendar. There are three giant slalom and two slalom races left.

"I know that it will be easier for Morero to win the World Cup but I know from experience that it is very hard to make predictions in Alpine skiing—anything can happen," Proell said.

The best American in the giant slalom was Vicky Fleckenstein who took seventh place in 1:13.70.

"Vicky is currently our most stable skier," said U.S. Alpine ski team director Hank Daubert. "I have great confidence in her skill for the remaining races this season."

After the women's events in Japan, the World Cup circuit moves to Sun Valley, Idaho, and Heavenly Valley, Calif., next month before winding up the program on March 26-27 in Sierra Nevada, Spain.

**WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM**  
1. Lise-Marie Morero, Switzerland, 1:12.04; 2. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 1:12.13; 3. Fabienne Serret, France, 1:12.21; 4. Lea Scholten, Austria, 1:12.37; 5. Hanna Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:12.52; 6. Regina Baskel, Austria, 1:12.54; 7. Vicky Fleckenstein, U.S., 1:13.70; 8. Ferrine Peina, France, 1:13.82; 9. Sandra Mader, Austria, 1:14.34; 10. Patricia Monnet, France, 1:14.41.

**WORLD CUP STANDINGS**  
1. Lise-Marie Morero, Switzerland, 233 points; 2. Anemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 191; 3. Brigitte Totschke-Habersacker, Austria, 148; 4. Hanna Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 137; 5. Marie-Therese Nadis, Austria, 121; 6. Maria Feller, France, 97; 7. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 81; 8. Fabienne Serret, France, 77; 9. Bernadette Zurbiggen, Switzerland, 74.

**Dane to Fight Scano**

ROME, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Danish boxer Joergen Hansen has been designated the official challenger for the European welterweight title currently held by Marco Scano of Italy, the European Boxing Union announced.

## NBA Lakers Take the Leap Into Top Spot

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Feb. 2 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Lakers jumped into first place in the Pacific Division of the National Basketball Association last night with a victory over the Milwaukee Bucks, 136-115.

It was Los Angeles' 20th straight triumph at home.

Los Angeles, percentage points ahead, is 33-16 on the season while Portland is 34-17.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Kermit Washington turned in brilliant performances for the Lakers. Abdul-Jabbar scored 34 points, grabbed 14 rebounds and blocked four shots while Washington tallied 18 points and pulled down 13 rebounds in 28 minutes of play.

"This was perhaps our finest second half of basketball this season," coach Jerry West said. "It's difficult to get aroused for every game, but I told them I needed a good effort to send us off on our road trip. I was very pleased with the way everyone responded."

Especially Washington. "I think people are starting to expect too much of me," said Washington, who has averaged 9.5 points and 9.3 rebounds in 24 minutes of play a game. "These are the dog days of the season."

and it's very hard to get emotionally aroused for every game.

"I really don't mind Coach West keeping after me. I respond to his constructive criticism, but I'm human and I get tired like anyone else."

The Lakers' 136 points were their season high; they shot 53 per cent from the floor and committed their fewest errors, 13, in a game for the season. They scored 71 points in the second half.

The Lakers' home victory string is seven short of the NBA record set by the Minneapolis Lakers during the 1948-49 season.

**Knicks 108, Warriors 107**

At New York, Earl Monroe, who forced the game into overtime with two free throws, hit a baseline jump shot with 3 seconds left in the extra session to lift the Knicks to a 108-107 victory over Golden State. Rick Barry, who led the Warriors with 24 points, then missed a long jumper with one second to play.

The victory, only the fourth in the last 14 games for the Knicks, boosted them into a second-place tie with the Boston in the Atlantic Division.

**Pistons 95, Hawks 92**

At Atlanta, Bob Lanier's 18



WAITING FOR CLEAN-UP—Two curlers wait their turn to bring home the stone as their skip stands by the target in friendly game on rink at St. Moritz.

## Saves of Rockies' Goaltender More Frightening Than Mask

DENVER, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The new horror mask of Rangers' goalie Gilles Gratton didn't scare the inspired Colorado Rockies, who stretched their unbeaten streak to four with a 5-3 victory over New York last night.

Gratton's new \$300 face guard, the seventh he has bought, looked like something out of a horror movie, with fangs and a painted-on snarl.

But the story of the game was told at the other end of the ice by the Colorado goal where Michael Plasse made 48 saves, a performance that made Rockies' defenseman Bryan Leffey say, "Plasse is unreal."

Colorado coach Johnny Wilson, all smiles at Plasse's play, said: "I've seen goaltending in my life, but the guy was unbelievable...unbelievable. The guy was a one-man show."

"I'm gonna find the biggest medal I can find and pin it on him."

The Rockies scored three first-period goals, including Dave Hudson's with 15 seconds left in the period. They were followed by a second-period goal by Chuck

Aranson and one in the third period by rookie Paul Gardner.

It was the first time the Rockies have beaten the Rangers this season. New York won two and another ended in a tie.

**Islanders 6, Sabres 3**

At Uniondale, N.Y., Pat Price scored his second, National Hockey League goal early in the second period and Bryan Trottier added two more in the third period to give the Islanders a 6-3 victory over Buffalo. The victory snapped a three-game losing streak for New York, which moved it to within three points of the Philadelphia Flyers for the lead in the Philadelphia Division. Buffalo has not won in its last six games.

**Canadiens 7, Bruins 3**

At Richfield, Ohio, Steve Shutt scored two goals to raise his league-leading total to 41 and power Montreal to a 7-3 victory over the Bruins. Linebacker Guy Lafleur scored a goal and assisted on three others, including both of Shutt's.

**Bruins 3, Blues 3**

At St. Louis, Bobby Schumacher scored with 1:31 left to give Boston a 3-3 tie with the Blues. Schumacher scored from a pile-up in front of the net while St. Louis goalie Eddie Johnson was prone on the ice.

## NHL Standings

## PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	23	10	3	49	149	140
N.Y. Islanders	20	14	7	47	127	127
Atlanta	22	17	11	55	171	150
N.Y. Rangers	16	22	13	45	155	153

## SMITH DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	21	25	6	48	148	178
Chicago	18	24	8	44	155	178
Colorado	15	28	9	39	154	190
Minnesota	13	27	11	37	143	152
Vancouver	15	25	8	38	142	150

## WALDES DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	23	9	8	54	253	121
Pittsburgh	22	9	8	52	198	133
Los Angeles	18	23	10	46	184	155
Washington	15	25	8	40	141	122
Detroit	14	28	6	34	124	178

## TUESDAY'S GAMES

N.Y. Islanders @ Buffalo 3 (Henning 2, Trotter 2, Hart, Price); 2. Martin 2, Spencer.

Montreal 7, Cleveland 3 (Shutt 2, Lafleur, Lemelin, Roberts, Cournoyer, Williams, Feller, Kerec, Russell).

Colorado 5, N.Y. Rangers 3 (Fyatt, Desai, Arneson, Henderson, Gardner, Maloney, Hickey).

Boston 3, St. Louis 3 (Middleton, Sedman, MacKinnon, Dinger, MacCabe, Larose).

## Polish Runners Are Too Fast For Australians

MELBOURNE, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Polish Olympic medalists Bronislaw Malinowski and Irena Szewinska were the stars of the first day of the Melbourne Track and Field Games at Olympic Park today.

Malinowski, 25, clipped 2.4 seconds off the Australian 3,000-meter steeplechase record with a time of 8 minutes 24.6 seconds.

Pushed for 2,000 meters by veteran Australian steeplechaser Bob Hendy, 32, the Polish Olympic silver medalist proved too strong in the closing stages and won by 120 meters. Hendy was second.

Before a small but enthusiastic crowd, Szewinska showed some of the world that carried her to a world record and an Olympic gold medal at Montreal. She was too strong for the Australians in the 400 meters.

Szewinska drew away from Australian Chris Dale in the final straight and won in 52.8 seconds. "It was too cold for fast times," the Polish champion said.

## Killarin Talks Economics IOC, Inflation to Share In Olympic TV Money

By Geoffrey Miller

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Moscow's \$80-million deal with the National Broadcasting Company for televising the 1980 Olympics to the United States will mean a 30-per-cent bigger slice for the Olympic movement compared with last year's Games in Montreal.

"But you must take inflation into account," said Lord Killarin, president of the International Olympic Committee.

"Four years will have passed between 1976 and 1980, so perhaps 30 per cent is not such a big increase."

NBC reportedly agreed to pay the Russians \$35 million for the actual American rights, plus \$45 million for technical equipment. The \$35 million will be split, with the IOC taking a little more than one-third.

The 26 international federations which run the Olympic sports and the national Olympic associations around the world all will benefit.

In Montreal, the American Broadcasting Company paid \$25 million for the overall United States rights.

Next will come the haggling over the European rights. The European Broadcasting Union paid Montreal only \$10 million last year, and many people in the Olympic movement thought it was a cheap price. They expect the Russians to demand far more from EBU when negotiations open soon.

Killarin said he was happy the Moscow-NBC agreement had been signed so early in the planning for the 1980 Games, but he was still waiting to hear all the details from IOC director Monique Berlioux, who flew to Moscow from the IOC's headquarters at Lausanne yesterday for the signing.

The deal is still subject to IOC approval.

Killarin said the distribution of television revenue would follow the same pattern as at Montreal.

"That means the IOC will take the first \$1 million, two-thirds of the second million, and one-third of the third million after that, and the Moscow Organizing Committee will get the rest."

The IOC netted about \$13 million from Montreal. One-third of it went on administration costs, one-third was handed to the federations and one-third went to the IOC's Olympic solidarity program for helping national Olympic committees around the world.

"Our solidarity committee invests some of the money and uses the interest to pay for its work," Killarin said, "so that it will always have funds in reserve. Some national Olympic

associations have said they would prefer to receive direct financial grants, but the solidarity program is still growing and has still to reach its peak.

"It looks as if we shall have more to spend. But we will wait to hear from the solidarity commission on what they plan to do."

The solidarity program pays for such things as coaching courses in developing countries and scholarships in sports administration.

## Yastrzewski Is Not Expecting Playing Problem With Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Carl Yastrzewski, with the Boston Red Sox for 17 years, says he doesn't expect any problems on where he plays in the coming baseball season.

Yastrzewski, awarded the first annual Thomas A. Yawkey Memorial Award as the Red Sox's Most Valuable Player in 1976, shrugged off suggestions that there might be conflict on the team this year because of the reacquisition of first-baseman George Scott in a winter deal with the Milwaukee Brewers.

"I don't think there will be any problems resulting from Carl Yastrzewski, George Scott and Jim Rice," Yastrzewski said. "We are not putting personal goals before the ball club. We are going to go out and try to win a pennant this year."

"Don Zimmer is the manager and it's what he decides. That's the way it's going to be."

Yastrzewski, 37, has been the Red Sox's first baseman for several years, but occasionally has been used in his initial position, in left field, a spot he handles without flaw.

He showed his talent as a left fielder in leading the Red Sox through the American League playoffs against Oakland and later in the World Series against Cincinnati in 1975.

However, with the acquisition of Scott and young Rice established in left field, Zimmer faces a problem in his first full season as Boston manager. Rice has come out already and stated he thinks an older man such as Yastrzewski should be used as a designated hitter.

"I don't care what anyone says," Yastrzewski said. "The idea is to win. I'll do what the manager wants. I know I still can play left field, too. I don't need players to tell me what I can do. That's up to the manager."

Yastrzewski shared the head

## A Dance Step Has Count of 10

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP)—Harvey Gartley lost his boxing match by dancing himself to the canvas in the first round. His opponent never landed a punch.

Ringside observers said Gartley "danced himself into exhaustion" and collapsed after 47 seconds. His opponent, Dennis Oulette, was awarded a technical knockout victory. The nonbattle came in the preliminaries of a regional Golden Gloves tournament on Monday.

Gartley was the target of several punches by Oulette, but none of them connected.

Mathews, who broke into the major leagues with the old Boston Braves in 1953, received the Judge Emil Fuchs Memorial Award for long and meritorious service to baseball. In 17 major league seasons Mathews hit 512 home runs. For the third consecutive year, he was rejected by the Baseball Writers Association of America in voting for the Hall of Fame, missing by 49 votes. Only Ernie Banks, who also hit 513 homers, in 19 years, was elected last week.

"It's an honor, one I'd like to receive, but I'm not overly disturbed by failing to make it," said Mathews. "It's something over which you have no control. You just keep hoping."

Miller's appointment, made by Fred Goetzke, the general manager, was certain to stir the blood of dozens of National Football League assistant coaches waiting for a similar chance to show what they could do as head coach.

Miller, 49, waited 17 seasons and signed a three-year pact.

Miller moved from his alma mater Illinois to the first Boston Patriots team, of 1960, as an aide to coach Lou Saban. After that he was an assistant at Buffalo, Denver, St. Louis and Baltimore before returning to the Patriots in 1973.

The Patriots had a replacement ready for Miller: Ron Ehardt, promoted from backfield coach to offensive coordinator.

In California, another of those well-traveled NFL assistants found a new job. Don Doll, 50, signed as a coach in charge of special assignments for the San Francisco 49ers. He has held jobs at two colleges and with six other pro teams, but never as head coach.

One more football appointment brought Eddie LeBaron back to the sport after an absence of 13 years. LeBaron, 47, who has been an attorney in Las Vegas, was named general manager of the Atlanta Falcons, succeeding Pat Pepper. The first task for the 5-foot-7-inch LeBaron, a former quarterback of the Washington Redskins and Dallas Cowboys, will be to hire a head coach.

**Hawks' Orr to Miss Two Weeks of Action**

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The news about Bobby Orr had a familiar ring. The star defenseman, who has played in only 19 games of 81 for the Chicago Black Hawks this season, will take two more weeks off to rest his ailing left knee. But his agent, Alan Eagleson, denied a report that Orr, who has had five operations on that knee, was all through with hockey.

"He's only 28," said Eagleson. "If he has to retire for awhile he would still come back at 31 and play 10 more years." Because of his uncertain physical condition, Orr has taken no salary from the Black Hawks this season, according to Eagleson.

## Borg and His Fiancée Are a Team in Tennis

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Proving that love conquers all, the Cleveland-Franklin News of the World Tennis Team announced the signing of Bjorn Borg and his fiancée, Marlene Simonson, to a multi-year contract.

The 21 Club, which caters to the beautiful people, was the first to announce the signing. The 20-year-old Swedish, who has won the last three Wimbledon titles, is the most exciting player in the history of tennis. I believe he will dominate the game for the next decade.

The signing of Borg represents the highest coup for the 10-team league in overcoming a general boycott among the top men players from WTT and its one-set format. The league has had a winning record and the Nasas have under contract at various times, but neither fulfilled the full 44-match schedule.

By contrast, WTT has most of the world's leading women pros under contract, including Billie Jean King (New York), Chris Evert (Phoenix) and Martina Navratilova, another member of the Nets.

With Borg and Marlene Simonson for men's events and Navratilova and Simonson, who was Roman's No. 2 player last year, the Nets should be one of the league's strongest teams.

Neither Borg nor Simonson has played tennis. And with the men and women playing on separate tours, their opportunities for being together would be limited to rest weeks for major championships such as Wimbledon or Forest Hills.

By signing with World Team Tennis, they are assured of traveling together from May through August. The league has a designated break for Wimbledon, but Borg also may have received contractual concessions to play either the French or Italian championships. He is the defending Wimbledon champion.

While Borg was joining WTT, word came from Dallas that he was leaving World Championship Tennis.

"It's over with for Borg," said George Pharr, publicly director of the WTT. "He's gone for the year. We've told our sponsors Borg will not be playing."

Pharr said Borg's commitment was more than verbal. His people signed for him. We have a commitment from Borg but there was a scheduling problem.

If Borg does not play WTT, it would be only the second time the WTT champion has not returned. John Newcombe, the 1974 winner, chose not to compete the next season.

## College Basketball

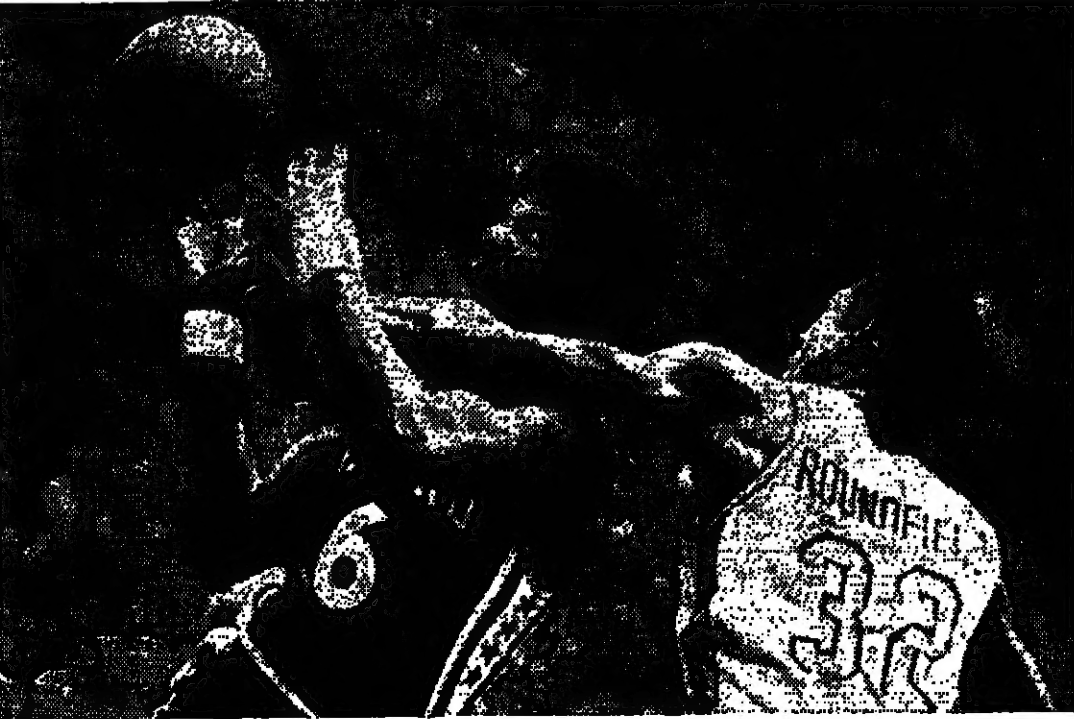
**East**  
Babson 77, Coast Guard 72.  
Howard 55, Md. East. Shore 55.  
Holy Cross 85, New Hamp. 73.  
Rutgers 59, Pace 55.  
UConn 71, Robert 61.  
Kings Point 82, St. Francis (N.Y.) 65.  
Northeastern 72, Assumption 70.  
Vincennes 78, Creighton 77.  
Providence 82, St. Bonaventure 75.

**South**  
Clemson 80, N.C. St. 58.  
Tennessee 109, Georgia 82.  
Wash. & Lee 80, Mississippi St. 75.  
West Va. 80, Virginia Tech 75.

**Midwest**  
Iowa 79, 92, Cornell (Iowa) 77.  
Mich. Tech 44, No. Michigan 32.  
Notre Dame 97, Dayton 64.

**Southwest**  
Houston 84, Texas Tech 97.  
N. Mex. St. 59, Hardin-Simmons 58.  
Oral Roberts 50, St. Francis (Ind.) 67.  
Portland St. 75, San American 72.  
Rice 72, Baylor 62.  
Texas 106, Centenary 81.  
Texas A.M. 74, TCU 62.

**West**  
Air Force 83, Xavier (Calif.) 78 (2 o.t.).  
Cal. State 75, Hawaii 62.  
Seattle Pac. 80, W. Wash. 61.  
UC Irvine 54, Cal. St. Chico 52.



Pacers' Danny Roundfield goes over the shoulder of '76ers' Julius Erving to get to ball.

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